Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33 Wednesday, July 31, 1822. No. 1678

Bombay Theatre,

On Monday the 5th of August,
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE
FAVOURITE COMEDY
OF THE
WONDER,

THE Doors to be opened at six, and the Performance to commence a seven o'Clock.

The Box Keeper will attend at the Theatre on Friday and Saturday from 10 to 4 o'Clock, when Boxes, or Seats and Tickets, may be taken.

Dress Box Tickets. . . .	Rs. 8
Pit.	6
Upper Box.	5
Gallery.	3

Bombay 24th July 1822.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On the 5th of August
NEAR THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. Forbes & Co,
On Account of the Underwriters

A QUANTITY of Damaged Soft Sugar, belonging to *Merwanjee and Dossabhoy Jamsetjee,* relanded from on board the Ship Lord Castlereagh Captain Briggs.---And will be sold in Lots of 5 Bags to suit the convenience o the Purchasers. The Lots to be paid for, and cleared out the day of sale or the same will be resold on account of the first purchaser

Bombay 31*st July* 1822.

જાહેર.ખબર*

તા. ૫ મી.ઓગશટને.દને.

મીશનીઅરશ.પ્રારથ્નાશની.કમપની

નીઆપ્રીશ.આગલ.ઉમીજ.ખં

ઘનો.જથો.ઉક.વાંકાળુ.લાકડ.

કેબીનલરે.કપતાન. બીરીગશ.

વાલાંમધેથી.પાછી.ઉતરી.આવી

છે*ઉમાલ.પારશી.મેહેરવાનજી.

તા.ડોશાભાઇ.જમશેદજીનો.છે

તે.વીનાવાલાઓને.ફશાબે.જાહે

રલીલાવ.કરીને.વેચશે* ખરીદાર

નીજોગવાઇ.શારૂ.૫) ગુણનો.

ઉકકો.લાટ.કરીને.વેચશે*તેલાટ

તાંનાણા.તેજદીને.આપીને.ઉચ

કી.જઇ*અને.જોતફી.લઇજાશે

ને.પેહલા.ખરીદારને.ફશાબે.પા

છો.વેચશે*

તા. ૩૧ મી.જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૨

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This Day Wednesday the 31st Instant,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR
TO THE LATE
Mr. Duncan Cameron,
At the Long Room in the
Bombay Tavern,
All the Stock in Trade of the deceased.

CONSISTING of Wines of sorts, Beer, Arrack, Brandy, Gin, and Rum; Plated Glass and Queens ware (amongst which are some cut Glass artiles sent out to order for the Sans Souci Club), Cots, Tables, Chairs, Chandeleirs, Wall Shades, &c. &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms of payment; ready cash, and the articles to be cleared away immediately after the Sale.

Bombay, 31st July 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR
On Wednesday the 7th of August,
PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Lieut. Col. Barclay
DECEASED,
viz.
L. P. MADEIRA.
AS UNDER,

No. 1, Pipe in Bottle imported in 1817 per Hyperion.

No. 2, Do. do. do. in 1818 per Swallow.

ALSO

Pipes Nos. 3 and 4--imported on Princess Charlotte in 1815---from Newton, Gordon & Co.

AND

A quantity of Wearing apparel &c.

N. B.—Samples of the Wine may be tasted at *Messrs. Kempt & Co's.* Shop.

Bombay 24*th July* 1822

FOR SALE
By Auction,
TOMORROW, THURSDAY.

A Handsome Bay HORSE, 15 hands rising 5 years, remarkably docile and in very fine condition, well worthy the attention of any officer in want of a charger, having been used as such for the last 9 months and parted with solely on acount of the service being ended.

ALSO

A Cabinet Pianoforte by Wilkinson, on the new improvement with Music, perfectly new and in excellent order. Further particulars will be given on application at Messrs. BAXTER and Co's. rooms.

Bombay 31*st July* 1822.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
WITH A QUANTITY OF
Music
FOR A
FULL BAND,

WORTHY the attention of any Corps about forming a Band, all the Instruments and Music being in the best order, and to be disposed of at much below its first cost. Further particulars will be given on application to Messrs. BAXTER & Co.

Bombay, 31*st July* 1822.

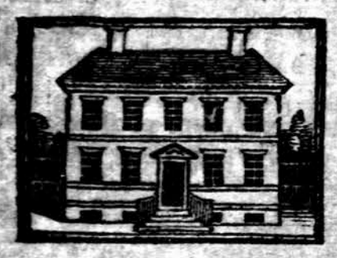
French
WINES, LIQUEURS &c.

TRANSHIPPED at the Mauritius from the French ship Armoni from Bordeaux and just arrived, Hautbrion, Chauteau Margaux and Medoc Clarets, Frontignac and Vin Blanc Ratifia, Anniseed and various Liqueurs. Brandy Fruits and Cognac Brandy.

Messrs. BAXTER & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their friends at out stations that their orders for the above Wines &c. shall have immediate attention.

Bombay 31*th July* 1822.

TO BE LET



A very commodious HOUSE situated at Colabah, formerly occupied by the late Mr. BOOTLE, with Garden, Godowns, Coach House, &c. For further particulars apply at this office.

Bombay, 31*st July* 1822.

Eduljee Carsetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday next the 5th August,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN
MEADOW STREET,
Twenty Hogsheads of
Pale Ale,
FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE
On Account of the Shippers
Messrs. Abbot & Co.

ALSO

A QUANTITY of Hoffman's Cherry Brandy, Rum Shrub, Constantia in Pints and a quantity of Hodgson's Beer in Bottles to Close the Concern.

Bombay, 31*st July* 1822.

Eduljee Carsetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE
AT THEIR ROOMS.
(The Property of an Officer who has left the Presidency,)
A FASHIONABLE NEW BRASS MOUNTED
Curricle,
SENT OUT TO ORDER.

PAINTED A RICH BROWN with a set of Curricle Harness to match; Spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else Complete,

PRICE RUPEES 2,500.

Bombay, 24*th July* 1822.

FOR
Private Sale,
A
HANDSOME FAMILY COACH,
BUILT AT
CALCUTTA,

IS NEWLY PAINTED, has spare Wheels entirely new, with a set of second hand Harness.

For further particulars enquire of the *Printer*.

Bombay, 31*st July* 1822.

For Freight or Passage.
TO
London,

THE fine fast sailing Ship Barkworth, Captain Pedler, (formerly Commander of the Thalia) of 600 Tons, daily expected from England. Has excellent accommodations for Passsengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars enquire at the Office of *Cursetjee and Jehanghire Ardaseer*, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bazar Street, 2*d July* 1822.

Freight
FOR
Madras.
OR
CALCUTTA.
THE SHIP
Thetis,
Captain C. F. Davies,

WILL Sail from hence about the 6th of the following Month. For Freight apply to Messrs. *John Leckie & Co.*

Bombay 31*st July* 18[illegible]

વાહાણ નાંમે થી તીશ કપતાન ડેવીશ આશરે આવતા મહીનાંમા ૬ ઠી તારીખ થી ઉંકારશે વા શતે અગાર કોણને શ્રી મથુરાજ મથવા કલકતે તોરી માલ ચડાવ વો હોઉતે તેનાં તોલ બાબે મી શીઅરશ નાંન લીકીની કમપની નેનાં જાણને પુછે *

તા૦ ૨૪ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૨

For London.

THE UNCOMMONLY.
FINE SHIP
NESTOR
A. 1.
EDWARD THEAKER,
COMMANDER

HAS superior accommodation for Passengers, and, her Cargo being nearly ready, will sail in all August.

Apply to Captain Theaker on board, or RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 31*st July* 1822.

FOR
Freight
AND
Passengers,
TO
MADRAS AND RANGOON
THE
FAST SAILING NEW SHIP
CALLED THE
Aram,
Captain John Daniels
Commander
BURTHEN 420 T[illegible]

WILL be ready in a few days to take in Cargo. She has Superior accommodations for Passengers, and will Sail on or about the 5th Proximo.

For particulars apply at the office of *Messrs. Arratoon and Gregory Apcar*, at *Rampart Row No. 7.*

Bombay 31*st July* 1822

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

FOR SAE
AT THE
Godowns
UNDER THE OFFICE
OF
Messrs. Forbes & Co.

SOME GRUAU LA ROSE and Chateau Margaux Claret of superior quality and high flavour, imported from Bordeaux direct to Calcutta, and brought round from thence in the Thetis, which may be had in cases containing one Dozen each, the former at Rs. 25, and the latter at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Bombay, 31*st July* 1822.

Advertisement.

A NATIVE Woman of good character, who has been to England and understands waiting upon a Lady, and Nurse tending Children, wishes for employment to England in either of those capacities. She having engaged for service back. Particulars may be known at the Mathematics School.

Bombay 31 *July* 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Thuesday 23d July, 1822.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

BOMBAY CASTLE 15th JULY, 1822.

The Batta for Commanding the Horse Brigade or any Battalion of the Corps of Artillery will be drawn by the Senior Officer actually present at the Head Quarters of each, and signing its monthly papers, since he is the responsible person in the eyes of Government, and the Commander in Chief, for the Command and Details.—The General, or other Officer in Command of the whole Artillery, is not to be considered as in actual executive Command of any one Battalion of the Corps, his duties being obviously of a higher and more general nature, implying superintendence over the whole and corresponding in this respect rather to that of a Brigadier or a general Officer Commanding a division.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Signed) F. WARD[illegible]

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

No. 1. Lieuteuant John Whitaker of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon fit for duty, will join his Corps by an early opportunity.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Wednesday 24th July, 1822.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

BOMBAY CASTLE 19th JULY 1822.

Lieutenant C. H. Johnson of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I., is appointed Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment, vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant and Adjutant Richards to Captain of a Company—date of appointment 4th June 1822.

Lieutenant R. Meldrum of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I., having been reported qualified for the duties of Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to that Battalion in succession to Lieutenant J. Say resigned.—date of rank 18th of May 1822.

Bombay Castle 20th July 1822.

Lieutenant J. Forbes of the 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment, is allowed a Furlough to Europe on sick Certificate, for a period of three Years from the date of embarkation.

The furlough granted to Major E. L. Smythe of the 5th Madras Cavalry on the 25th of April last, to proceed to Fort Saint George on his private affairs, is cancelled, and allowed to commence from the 1st instant.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Sec.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieutenant Johnson Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I., will continue to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of the 2d Battalion of that Corps at Kaira, until further orders.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Thursday 25th July, 1822.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

2. The following posting and removals are ordered to take place.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Baker is transferred from the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment to the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Smith is transferred from the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment to the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. but to continue doing duty with the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel John Mayne is posted to the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment N. I.

3d Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. Keys is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant W. N. T. Smee do. from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

6th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant N. Campbell is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant C. H. Johnson do. from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.

7th Regiment N. I.

Captain R. Stamper is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.

Captain M. Wood do. from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunt Commanding the Battalion of Invalids, will please to transfer the following Detail from the 2d Company at Panwell, to the 3d Company at Mahim, and direct them to join forthwith.

	Havildars.	Naiques.	Privates.
Detail ——	8	2	17

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 26th July, 1822.

[illegible]N'BLE TH[illegible]OVERNOR

IN COUNCIL.

BOMBAY CASTLE 23d JULY, 1822.

Third Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain Thomas Pierce is promoted to Major and Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. W. Aitchison to be Captain vice Bromley deceased. . . . . } Date of Rank 14th July 1822.

Bombay Castle 24th July 1822.

The furlough to England granted to Surgeon James Daw under date the 9th of September 1821 is to commence from the 30th of April last.

The undermentioned Cadets having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Licensed Ship Nestor on the 18th Instant and having produced the required Certificates of their appointment, are admitted on this Establishment from that date, and promoted to Ensigns; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. 1. Messrs. Lockyer Willis Hart,
2. ,, Robert St. John,
3. ,, William A. Crawford,

4. Mr. R. Liddell, passenger of the Ship Blenden Hall, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Nestor on the 18th instant, and having produced the Covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted into the Service from that date, and permitted to draw his pay and allowances from the 10th September 1821.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Sec.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 27th July, 1822.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

No. 1. With reference to the General Order of 29th August last, The Commander in Chief has approved of a Dress Jacket for the Officers of the Native Cavalry, a Pattern of which has been sent home to the India House for the use of Cadets for the Cavalry and Officers returning to India.—And another, of which may be seen at the Adjutant Generals Office. The time the Clothing for the present year becomes due, is fixed for its general adoption, and no alteration whatever will be allowed without the previous sanction of His Excellency.

2. Officers are permitted to wear out their Jackets now in use on common Parades and other Regimental duties, but at all Reviews, Inspections, Levees and other occasions of Ceremony, they are to appear in the new uniform.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 19th June, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The private Ship Susan having been nominated by Government for the conveyance to England of the Invalids of His Majesty's 24th Regiment directed to be held in readiness for Embarkation in General Orders of the 7th Instant, a Committee composed of a Field Officer as President, one Captain, and a Medical Officer from the 38th Regiment, together with Lieutenant Baylis of the 17th Foot, Members, will repair on Board for the purpose of making a minute Inspection of the accommodation, &c. &c. as directed in General Orders of the 13th March, 1822.

The names of the President and Members of the Committee belonging to the 38th Regiment will be sent to the Acting Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces, who will nominate the time &c. & of it's meeting, and from whom the President will receive his instructions.

The Reports prescribed in General Orders 13th March last, will be forwarded as the rected, with as little delay as practicable.

By Order of the Most Noble The Co[illegible] Chief,

THOS. McMAHO[illegible]

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 20th June. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

A misconception respecting Orders having recently fallen under the Notice of His Excellency The Commander in Chief, renders it necessary to explain, that Orders issued by His Command to the King's Army in India, are general to all Corps composing it, and are never to be abrogated in any shape, or even modified, except thro' the Office of The King's Adjutant General, whence they originally issued.

The unity of procedure enjoined by His Majesty throughout the Royal Forces in every circumstance connected with internal discipline, Dress, and appearance of Officers, and Soldiers, as well as respecting their appointments, and accoutrements, would be liable to confusion, and perplexity, were a line not clearly defined, and strictly followed.

In the Regulations of the Service, it is distinctly declared to the Troops under The King's authority, that nothing contrary to their tenor and spirit should be ever enjoined to any part of the Army: therefore His Excellency The Commander in Chief requires alike the strictest fulfilment in all respects of the Orders and instructions he has promulgated for the guidance of all Officers and Corps of His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 21st June, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adverting to the absence of all the Medical Officers belonging to the 8th Dragoons on Sick Certificate, or otherwise, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Doctor Brown, Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 87th Regt. Acting Surgeon to the 8th Dragoons until further Orders.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the 16th of February last, the date of Surgeon Smet's embarkation for Europe.

By Order of the Most Noble The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 22d June, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the season assigned.

11th Dragoons.—Cornet Partridge, from date of Embarkation, for one year, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

14th Foot,—Ensign Smith, ditto, for two years, Ditto, Ditto.

54th Foot,—Lieut Gray, ditto for two years ditto, for the recovery of his health.

The leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieut. Isaacson of the 47th Foot to return to Europe for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 22d June, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Cornet Harrison of the 8th, and Lieut. Mulkern of the 11th Light Dragoons, have leave of absence, the former to the 31st of October next, and the latter to the 20th of the same month, to enable them to join their respective Corps.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON,
Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 24th June 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

1st or Royal Regiment of Foot.

Roger Swetenham, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice John Pitts who resigns, 20th June 1822.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON,
Col. A. G.

N ACCOUNT OF THE
ighland Society of London.
be concluded in our next.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

(Continued from our last.)

The sun Mr. E. is nearly three times larger than a Globe that would fill the moons Orbit; what a stupendous idea then must a man not feel, in contemplating the existance of an orb something more than one third of which, would fill up the whole space of the moon's monthly flight. She now performs her tour in about 29 days but were her orbit of the extent of a zone which would be equal to that of the polar or equatorial circle of the sun, she would be more than 8½ lunar months in performing the run of her orbitual trip. A globe that could fill up the orbit of uranus or the Georgium Sidus would be in round numbers about 2250,000 times larger than the Sun, and yet, although the sun's light extends to an immeasurable distance beyond the bounds of the Huschill's orbit the whole space it illumines would not appear to a spectator placed at Sirius; the nearest of the fixed Stars; larger than a precious gem set in a finger ring. I fancied myself Mr. E. stationary in a planet belonging to the dogstar system which corresponded with the venus of ours, and as I afterwards learned, my friends who were looking out of a couple of windows, thought me mad, for I had found my way up to the outside of my prison and had seated myself right in front of, as I since heard, one of the most purifying showers, the keeper of the most accurate of our pluviometers can record; I mean if quantity is to be the criterion. About 3 quarters of an hour, they say, elapsed, while this strange sort of intellectual Paroxysm lasted, during the whole of which period the rain fell in such Torrents, blown by so tremendous a gale of wind, that no one would venture out to awaken me from my curious state. For my own part after having satisfied my mind as to my situation in altogether another state of nature, I beheld an immence meteor as I then thought it to be, travelling through space, with wonderful rapidity, and as I had already made myself acquainted with the track of the planet of which I had just become an Inhabitant, I saw very clearly from the increasing size of the meteor, which I immediately made up my mind was no other than the celebrated comet of Doctor Halley in 1680 and that the planet of my abode and it, must soon come in contact with each other, as it appeared to me evident that the angle of meeting, was very near, for the comet seemed bearing down in an inclined direction, in such a way as that I at length got into a mood of momentary expectation of the taking place of such a meeting, as one may fancy should happen between two hard driven Carriages, from latteral directions at an obtuse angled corner. The concussion at length took place and down I fell, at which moment the fury of the storm having abate[illegible] I found a couple of servants very busily employed in adjusting, as I thought, my well drenched and as well cleansed apparel, for the rain forced by the storm, had rendered my raiment from head to foot, a most purifying service—I was taken to my friend's, (all of whom wondered that I had life in me) in an indiscribable state—Where did the ball enter, said one in moors, do you hear, abdulla? where is the ball? I found no ball madam said abdulla though I searched him all over. Have you searched his pockets, observed another? yes madam was the reply; perhaps it went in at his mouth said a third, for I will give my oath I saw him fall the moment the signal Gun fired, and had he not been shot he never would have fallen, as for nearly an hour he withstood a hurricane, that would have blown down an Elephant. Had the ball entered his mouth said another, it must have carried away his teeth and tongue and all, through the back of his head, yes rejoined the former, unless it took a direction down his throat. By this time I found myself much recovered and fearing, from the last suggestion, that a delicate investigation was about to take place, the first movement I made, was to ascertain with one of my hands, whether the back of my head was whole or hollow, and having satisfied myself so far, I asked for a biscuit and a little wine, the former of which I masticated with so much avidity that I proved myself in total possession of what my friends had lamented as having been shot away.

Since that period Mr. E. Various conjectures have been afloat upon the score of such an extraordinary change in any state as my late purifying expetition through the celebrated holy hole, had produced, and some have even gone the lengths to assert it as their conviction, that I entered the sacred puddle just in the Nick of time when my Sins were so nearly ready to quit me of their own accord, that I only required a little subterraneous sousing to knock them of like the scales of a Salmon.—It is also mentioned that those sage diviners, have felt borne out in their opinion through my total abstraction during so long a period, of time, from all the concerns of this nether world; but whether all this be true or not, Mr. E. I feel now puzzled to know how I could have mistaken the firing off of a signal gun for such an effect both upon the tympanum and the neves, as the thump which the meeting of two worlds (hurled, as it were, at one another with velocities equal to ten thousands times the flight of cannon ball) must have occasion'd? [illegible]

I shall, Mr. E. not attempt another pilgrimage till I get well of a severe cold occasion'd by the severity of my late unexampled ablutions and am

Sir,
Your Obediently,
SPOTLESS.

MR. EDITOR,

Should you deem the following lines worthy of a place in your widely circulated, and entertaining Journal, they are quite at your service. Their only merit consists, in being rather an accurate portraiture, of the manners, of the Irish mobality, about 30 years ago. The Rhythm will evince, what a desperado I must have been in numbers, when I broke my way through the Stockades of Parnassus without the fear of Dryden, Pope, or Goldsmith, before my eyes.

Your humble Servant,

KHOONEES-THA-THOO·

BOMBAY,
27th July, 1822.

ORIGINAL LINES

ODE TO A BROGUE.

Och, noble instrument, thy useful race !
When nately polished up, wid dirty grase,
Thy brave broad back, such beauty doth display
At fair, or wake, or row on Paddy's day,
Attend ye Bards, bear witness to my theme !
A pretty Brogue, for crooked, Straight, or lame,
Would laugh at Stunt, at Luke, Hoby, or Clark
E's all unbacklish, lads you're in the dark
Can all your Boots and Shoes, though smooth as Butter
Compare wid Bullskin brogues, when in the gutter ?
E'en aided by those beauties, wooden clogs,
Och ! how I'd like to see you, cross the bogs,
There you'd find out your eror, soon I'm sartin,
Though made to shine, like glass, wid Day and martin,
It's then at *Pat McDonough*, you'd look shy,
And Dandy Gentlemen, I'll tell you why,
Shoes, you're too short, and Boots you're quite too long,
While Johnny Clogs, you are not worth a song,
Pray who'd compare you to a noble brogue,
That's stitch'd wid whangs, or else a stout rob oque, 2
Search all this world around, from pole to pole
And Div'l a thing you'll find to match the sole
Except the Stars, about the milky way,
Yet they but shine by night, brogue soles by day
In this description, pray think me no Jester,
Bright headed nails, as broad as any tester,
And or'e Brogue soles, are studed quite as thick,
(And clenched inside, as close) as they can stick,
Yet all Brogue's elegance, is never seen,
Unless, accompanied, by a Treheen, *
And worn by, a sturdy Pat from Glinn
'Tied wid a bow of garter, on his shin ;
Whose sole ambition, is to kick foot ball,
Upon the plane, and give his man a fall
And if a sthokough 3 dare his might oppose,
Wid, faug-a-ballaugh 4 he would break his nose,
Or if you'll go wid me, next Sunday night
I'll lay a hogg † 't will give you much delight
To see young Thady Kenney and Katty Moor
Wid heel and toe upon the barn floor
In all the group you cant find such a pair
Bekase they match, each other to a hair,
Whatever tune strikes up, they first advance
And pat 5 as-A. B. C-commence the dance
To other's a new tune's al· boderation
While Tim, and Kate, strike off sans hesitation
Blythe Biddy Carrol, next, and Pat McShaun,
Are followed by Jack, Keogh and Noreen Bawn,
Who were the next, in rank, among the dances
And you'd suppose, all taught, by Necromancers,
The next, in number, couples twenty two,
Were no great things, at Country dance its true
And therefore were tiptoe. each wid a panny,
Waiting the nod, of Mr. Thady Kenny.
The tune commenced wid all the pipers might
When Blythe Miss Carrol, whisper'd in a fright
Mr. McShaun, I do not know this tune,
It's neither Waltz, Scotch Reel, nor Rigadoon
Therefore dance it yourself, and take this penny
Och ! hold your tongue ! says Pat axx Mr. Kenny,
What is't you want ? says Thady, let me know
O'fie Miss Carrol ! where d'ye want to go ?
For Div'l a dance like this, from here to Dover
Hut ! hold your tongue, and stop till it's all over
The figure is quite easy ; and but this,
Which tho', if you were stone blind, you could not miss
First hands across-next, four hands round, and then
Dance down the middle-sett, and back again,
They then jump here and there, and round about,
Comparing which of all, will first give out,
Till some poor tired wight, fatigued stands,
And Shows he's dished, by clapping both his hands,
Which bids the piper cease, then Tim wid brogues,
His Katty grasps, and nearly chokes wid pogues, 6
Next to the piper, they do both repair,
Tim feels his breeches pocket, wid an Air,
He finds a tester, and in smiling glee,
Says dearest Katty, it's for you and me
I'll give him two pence hap-ny for his pains
He well deserves it, Thady by all means,
But dont forget, the other groat my dear,
Oh ! no says Thady. Katty never fear,
For I intend that groat, my loving nooeen, 7
To wet our whistles wid a drop of owneer, 8
Thats right my dear says she my Thady Kenny
But harkee chuidh-ma-ch ree 9 I've got a penny,
Which has been in a rag, tied up since Easter,
'T will do to pay the piper, keep your tester,

GLOSSONS,

1.—A celebrated brogue maker,
Roo-oque 2.—A flaxen cord of two doubles used instead of wax ends in Brogue making.
Sthokough 3.—A walking gentleman who lives upon the public who entertain him by turns for sake of his great knowledge of every one's affairs, but when his stock of novelty gets exhausted, he is obliged to shift his quarters or (as they drily term it) cut his stick.
4.—Literally, clear the way, a name for a favorite cudgel.
5.—An Irish word meaning glibly readily, unhesitatingly &c.
Pogues 6 —Literally kisses.
Noneen 7.—A daisy ——
Owneen 8 —A name for whiskey.
Chindh-ma-chree 9 —Possessor of my heart.
Treheen *—The leg of a stocking.
Hogg †—A name for a shilling.

CORRESPONDENT.

"Miles" might possibly (as he states,) feel flattered by an insertion of the verses sent for that purpose, but we cannot flatter ourselves that they are sufficiently correct *to satisfy the generality of our readers.*

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST JULY 1822.

The last week has furnished us with little or no fresh matter, so that we are nearly at a stand with respect to Novelty.—We are however in daily expectation of the Clyde free trader, by which a supply of the desirable up to the beginning of April may be confidently looked for. His Majesty's last Speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament; it will be recollected, adverted to the differences which then existed between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, which differences, His Majesty expected; through the interposition of other powers in unison with the influence of England; were likely to be soon adjusted. We have, however, seen some English extracts in the Bengal papers of a later date than that of the opening of Parliament, from which it would appear that Russia's resolves were immoveable, her assistance to the Greeks being the unalterable determination of the Czar.

The Charles Forbes and Medina, we understand, will sail for England about the 15th of next month.

We insert the followin g particulars at the request of a Gentleman who vouches for their authenticity.

"Extinctus amabitur idem."

Captain Lewis Prates d' Almeida e Albuquerque, was assassinated at Goa on the 15th Instant.

This meritorious Officer was sent out to India in 1818, under a Suspicion that he was concerned in the revolution which took place at Pernambuco in 1817. On his voyage from Rio de Janeiro in the Ship *Maria Primeira*, which touched at Calcutta, he was permitted to land on Parole, and on the Vessel leaving that place for Goa he rejoined her, notwithstanding his being urged by many English Gentlemen of the first rank, (who held his amiable qualities and bright talents in high estimation,) to remain at Calcutta, with the prospect of shortly being well settled. On his arrival at Goa, he was honored with the respect and attentions of the first Authorities. After remaining there a very short time, he came to Bombay, were he was in January last, and many Gentlemen can bear ample testimony to his many qualifications, and gentlemanly deportment.

On his return to Goa, he was appointed Editor of the Goa Gazette, and subsequently, on the expulsion of the Portuguese Judges, now at this place, Head of the Secretary's Office: but in the former situation, having been warmly engaged in instilling Constitutional principles into the minds of the Community, through the medium of the press, he unfortunately acquired many enemies, and at last fell a sacrifice to his patriotic zeal; having been attacked by a number of Soldiers headed by two Officers, and run through with bayonets, his head being also severed from his body by a stroke of a sword from one of the Officers. His Loss will be deeply felt by a numerous circle of Friends, and many distinguished Relatives throughout the Portuguese Dominions.

"How many bled
By shameful variance betwixt man and man"

THOMSON.

From the Bombay Courier.

Letters have been received here from the Cape of Good Hope, which mention that the ship Partridge of this port, arrived in Table Bay 18th April and sailed again 12th May. We are sorry to learn that Lieut Daniels of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, had died on board shortly after the departure of the ship from the Coast; the other passengers were quite well.

A Letter has been received from one of the passengers on board the ship Hannah, dated 23d May, South Latitude 6° 1' and E. Long. 80° 40, and we are happy to learn that all was well on board.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 23d Lieut. A. Mumbee 2d | 11th Regt. from Jaulnah.

28th Lieut. Thomas Say, 2d | 5th Regt. from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—July 24th Lieut. J. Whitaker 1st | 8th Regt. to Ahmednugger.

23d Lieut. and Adjt. Thurnam 1st | 7th Regt. to Bheemdy.

29th Lieut. T. Bidamore 2d | 9th Regt. to Sevendroog.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURES.—July 24th Shiy Francis Warden, Wm. Webster, to Madras.

PASSENGER.

Per Warden.—Lieutenant Doveton.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Medina, for London.
Charles Forbes, for do.
Castle Huntly, for China. } H. C.
Orwell, for do. }
Forbes, for Bengal.
Cornwall, for Mocha.
Liverpool, for Muscat.
Sophia, for Bussorah.
Malabar, for do.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th of April last at the Cape of Good Hope, on their passage to England, James Blewitt Esq. to the Widow of the late Mr. Charles W. Paisbley of Bombay.

On Saturday 27th Instant, at St. Thomas Church by the Revd. H. Davies, Mr. Jolliffe to Miss F. Kennedy.

On the 29th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church by the venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Capt. Burrowes, H. M. 65th Regiment to Sophia Louisa third daughter of John Grieve Esq. of St. Petersburgh.

BIRTHS.

At Nagpore on the 11th Inst. the Lady of James Gordon Esq. of a Daughter.

On Sunday the 21st Inst. Mrs. Mounts, of a son.

On the 23d Inst. Mrs. J. F. de Jesus, of a son.

On Wednesday last, the 24th Instant Mrs. James Taylor, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Friday, last Major General William Atkins, Chief Engineer.

At Broach on the 20th Instant, aged about 20 years, of a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Malcolm, of the Revenue and Topographical Surveyor's Department. Known only to a few, by those few only will his untimely fate be deservedly regretted. Though young, he promised much.

On the 29th Miss Athill, an amiable and affectionate young lady, snatched from among her sorrowful friends, who now, instead of celebrating her nuptials, bewail their sad bereavement.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Lieut. T. Webster, 30th Regt. N. I. to Miss Rice,

On the 29th June, by the Revd. Mr. Corrie, Mr. Mr. P. J. Clementine, to Miss Peternelly Meyer of Ceylon.

Calcutta,

CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES.

JULY 2D 1822.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
19 0	Remittable Loan	18 0
10 0	Non Remittable Do..	9 0

GENERAL SUMMARY.

We are happy to state, that letters from Chittagong have reached town mentioning the safe arrival of the ship Edward Strettel at that port; and we are glad to be also enabled to announce the safe arrival of the Pilot Vessel Philip Dundas, off town; apprehensions for the safety of these vessels having been generally entertained for two or three weeks past, as nothing was heard of them during that time till Sunday last. They had anchored with the Eliza in the Balasore roods on the 10th June.

FRIGHTFUL SACRIFICE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Prompted by the curiosity to endeavour to investigate the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos, I was induced to attend the self-immolation of an Hindoo Widow, at Cally-ghaut, yesterday. The preparatory ceremonies, if any, must have taken place previous to my arrival at the ghaut, for I found the unhappy victim of their idolatry in a perfect state of insensibility.

Tho' I was aware that her husband died at so late an hour as twelve o'clock on Saturday night. I laid aside all idea of grief for his loss being the actuating cause of her immolation, and I am not disposed to think I was wrong in so doing. from the circumstances attending this barbarous custom. It was about 20 minutes past elven when I arrived: the Brahmins were washing the body of the corpse in the river, and a few paces from them sat the apparently unconscious victim—his widow. She was twenty one years of age, beautiful to my conception, by far the most so of any native female I have ever seen; combined with beauty of face. her figure was perfect, which heightened the distress, if possible, in the minds of those who were witnesses of the sacrifice, and left their inability to prevent it. The latter under any circumstances I believe would have proved ineffectual to prevent her dissolution, and that speedily, for judging from her appearance, which was that of stupefaction, I enquired of several Brahmins, and among them I found men intelligently delivering their sentiments, and except in acquiescing in the detestable custom, men with whom I should have thought our enlightened views of Christianity might be pressed with success, they said it was her fate, and added that if she were prevented or persuaded from her purpose, she would die before three o'clock.

Upon this intimation I was led to attend more minutely to her situation, and I recur to the time I first saw her; she was sitting on the ground near the river, supported by two men, and, as I said, in a state of insensibility: her eyes were open, but apparently beyond the power of recognition of surrounding objects. Here she remained until a paper was signed by several Brahmins, who eagerly pressed upon the persons in whose possesion it was. While this was going forward, the Thannadar asked her the usual questions of her sacrifice being voluntary. &c. to which, in a feeble voice, she replied affirmatively; the pen was then presented to her, with which the Brahmins had previously signed the paper, and she was made to touch it, as significant of her approval. The corpse being laid upon the Funeral Pile, she was raised from the ground and supported to the river, and after being bathed, for to bathe herself was beyond her power, she was dressed by attending Brahmins in a red scarf and ornamented with flowers, and her head painted with red, where her hair parted, she was then led up to the Pile, and performed merely and solely by the assistance of others the required ceremonies, she was supported round the pile seven times, and after having performed her task, her head fell on the shoulder of the man on her left hand, and for upwards of ten minutes, she was to my idea in a faint, but in the sequel I was well satisfied that the drugs that had been given her had began effectually to operate.

The attendants waited this time, I suppose, in hopes of her reviving, and being able to shew somewhat of voluntary action, in the sight of seven European Gentlemen who happened to be present; but in this they were disappointed, for she remained perfectly insensible to every object, and now commenced a scene so horrible, so revolting to every common principle of humanity, that one's blood shudders at the recital. They lifted her up, more dead than alive, and placed her on the Pile; she had not the power, when on it, even to lay her arm over the body of her deceased husband, but this was quickly done for her, as well as placing his head on her bosom—this was enough for me to see, and I left the scene of murder, for no other term can be applied, to this "infernal" transaction. The declarations of the Brahmins that she would not survive three o'clock being a satisfactory conclusion to my friend, that the drugs that might have been administered to her, were of the most destructive nature, and it would be well if Government would interfere in a similar case of self-immolation to postpone the ceremony, beyond the time the death of the victim was so prophecied—and if it occurred, to subject the body to the investigation of Surgeons, in order to discover the fact, of murder or not---In the instance I speak of, the woman was perfectly insensible; and no part of this abominable ceremony could be said to have had her consent.

I am, Sir, &c.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

July, 1, 1822.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,

The weather here, for some time past, has been very varied and changeable—one day scorching hot, and not a breath of air stirring; another, it blows a hurricane, accompanied with thunder, lightning and rain.—These storms render this new cantonment extremely disagreeable, as the ground is so soft, that even a partial shower of rain, has the effect of making the feet sink two or three inches in the ground—There can, however, I imagine, be but one opinion regarding the superiority of the banks of the Kanhan, as a military station, to the low and unhealthy plain in which the old Cantonment of the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force is situated, where there

never has been a season of the rains past, but half of the Officers, and 2 or 300 men of every Corps, have been laid up in hospital. The position of the new Cantonment is higher, and consequently more airy, open, and congenial to the health and comfort of the Troops. The Bungalows have been reared with great expedition, considering the numerous difficulties, with which we had to contend, and these must be always heightened according to the number engaged in this tedious and harassing business, the horrors of which, those only who have built, can form any adequate conception. A brick bungalow of moderate size generally has stood the builder in 3,000 rupees; many of the larger kind have cost 4,000, which in the provinces you might build or purchase for half that sum. But we have been scandalously imposed upon by the Mahratta workmen, who have received double the wages to which they are entitled, and who notwithstanding, are continually telling you that they are cheated, overworked, &c. and upon these grounds desert as occasion may offer, or send in, if they happen to be in arrears, a long and plausible complaint against their employer, to the Commanding Officer of the Force. —Low and cunning as the Bengallees are, they are a thousand times preferable to the Nagpoorees, who are, without exception, the most cheating, lying, and hypocritical set of human beings tha ever I dealt or associated with.

The Resident arrived from his tour of the districts on the 5th Instant, under a Salute of 15 guns from the Park. He and his suite have killed in the course of their journey 18 Tigers, but this animal in this quarter of India, is very inferior both in size and ferocity to those in upper Hindoostan, and they seldom or never show any instance of daring boldness and intrepidity.—Another party killed five in the space of three weeks which denotes them to be tolerably abundant.—Some Gentlemen were out last month from Nagpoor a few miles, and in the short space of ten days killed 103 hares and about a hundred brace of black partridge—This is the country for Sport and Game, unrivalled by any other in the four quarters of the Globe—Indeed such is the zeal evinced by all for these noble and manly sports of the field, that it is proposed to get up a Subscription pack of hounds, to which I can see no possible objection, foxes being plenty, the ground excellent, and every person willing to subscribe.

The Sappers and Miners, aided by the Pioneers, are constructing a pucka road between Nagpoor and the new Cantonment, distant ten miles—Without this necessary precaution, it would have been impossible to keep up, during the rains, a communication between those places, there being so many nullahs and ravines to obstruct the progress.—A Race Course, and Buggy Drive are in progress here, under the superintendence of an Officer, who has made a large proportion of the Courses at the different stations under the Bengal Government. * Colonel Adams has built a house at Kamptee, which he intends turning into a Coach house and stable, after he has finished a splendid palace, to be commenced next Cold Season—mean time his Head-Quarters are in Nagpoor, where along with the Staff, he intends remaining during the rains.

I am, Sir, Your's &c.

Kamptee 7th June, 1822. NARRATOR.

[*Sup. to the Gov. Gaz.—July* 4.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NAGPORE, DATED JUNE 13TH. This station lies within one mile of the city, and is uncommonly large with many fine Bungalows. and an extensive Bazar. The water is taken from wells, but it is very good. The cantonment is to be removed to a place called Campok, about 8 miles N. E. from this, they are going on fast with pucka building of all kinds there, and I am told that it will be one of the most healthy stations in India. It is situated on the banks of the river Kumoon—cloth is remarkably dear: for a piece that at Ghazeepore you will pay 3 rupees, you will pay 9 in this station; most other articles are in the same proportion. Beer, Wine, and Brandy are very dear;—Vegetables, we have none, except onions, and a kind of greens; and mangoes are the only fruit. The *Sumnium Bonum* is, that the station is very healthy.—We have a large park of Artillery, and two Battalions of Sipahees, belonging to the Rajah.

GHAZEEPORE, JUNE 25TH, 1822.—I am sorry to inform you, that yesterday four Natives, one of them an opulent Banian in our bazar, died of the Spasmodic Cholera, that (in this station) nearly forgotten scourge.—The circumstance has excited considerable sensation among the inhabitants, especially as dysentery has been very prevalent lately—the troops are tolerably healthy—the rains have commenced, attended with the usual thunder storms; but they have as yet descended in such mild and genial showers, that when they fall, they may be not inaptly termed.

"The gentle rain from Heaven, upon the *plains* beneath"

OF A MAD DOG.—We have heard, that a black dog coming into a village near Bahour, a Zillah belonging to Auzemabaud, bit thirty cows successively, which bite killed them all the very instant. The next day, all the villagers searched after the dog, but they could not find it out. They began to wonder, that the cows should die, the moment they were bitten by a dog.

Astonishing News.—A letter written by Mr. IMPARTIAL* and inserted in the Cowmudy, dated the 9th Ausar, state "that it is mentioned in the Chundrica No, 15, that on account of the Russian war, the Fort of Calcutta has been provided with guns, and the mouth of the Ganges chained! I am astonished to peruse this account, and wish to know whence the Editor of that paper has received this piece of news." I, therefore, answer, that if Mr. IMPARTIAL gives himself the trouble to look at the latter part of the 3rd colum of the 2nd page of the JOHN BULL, dated 3rd June the cataract of his envious eyes, his mistake, lethargy and the like complaints, will be dissipated.

He had better ask his sincere friend, the lily-eyed Editor of COWMUDY. His publishing the letter in that paper without doing so, loads us to conclude that he is become a Bahattoora (dotard.) Observe how impartial he is, when it was inserted in the 24th Number of the COWMUDY that Pran Chundro Mookerja has been arrested in Baleghora, and again in the 25th Number that the intelligence was false: where was Mr. *Impartial* then? Why did he not ask the Editor of that paper? how could he possibly publish such false news? Hence it appears that he is very *Impartial* indeed.

* Lieut. Col. O'Brien 8th Cavalry.

* Pakoopat Shoono

NATIVE PAPERS.

(From the Summachar Chundrika—Bengally Newspp.er.)

Extraordinary Birth—Bongshee Dhur Mitre of the village of Augoonsy, in Balya Pergunnah to the east of Calcutta, got a son in the month of February last, half of whose body from the feet up to the navel is black, and the other half perfectly white. This is an almost unexampled phenomenon.

Extraordinary Death. The sister of Ram Soonder Chottopaddhyo, of Ramnagor hamlet, in Santipor village, aged about forty years, went to bath in the river Ganges on the 7th of Joyestho; while she was making her Pooja on the banks of the river, after she had bathed, she observed to other women who were near, that she felt herself giddy, but did not fail to continue in her Pooja, which being over, as she was bowing down to the god she worshipped, she departed this life. People have been thunder-struck to behold such an uncommon death. When we came to know, that she was all her life time very virtuous, and given up to devotion and prayers, we could not but reflect on the above happy death as a necessary consequence.

Cal. Joar. July 1.

FROM THE JAM-I JUHAN NOOMA.

Robbery.—On the 8th day of *Rumzan*† of this year, the robbers plundered several houses near Allumnagur; they had bound the wives and Children of two Chauprassees. What was remarkable, two of the robbers were dressed in the uniform of Sentinels.

Lncknow.—Several houses are broken down for the purpose of making a park from Mokorumnagur to the Nuwab's palace. Old Racaubgunge, and the enclosure of Ismawel Khan about the tomb of Nuwab Sher Jung, or garden of Nuwab Motummudowlah Bahadoor is included in it. Houses near Rakaulgunge and the Bazar also have fallen within the limits.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY,—JUNE 24.

On Monday last the 24th instant, an Inquest was held at the office of C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. Coroner of Calcutta, to enquire into the causes which led to the death of DILL JAUN, a Musselman. The Jury having assembled in the above office by one o'clock, repaired in company with the Coroner to examine the body of the deceased, then laying at his former residence, situated in Dingah Bangah-lane, Tolltollah Bazar; and from there they returned for the purpose of examining those that had had an opportunity of being acquainnted with the circumstances connected with this singular accident.

RYMOO, being sworn, gave his evidence in substance as follows—I am a weaver and reside in the Tolltollah Bazar; I knew the deceased, but have not seen him but once since he died. On Saturday morning I was standing at the door of the deceased's house, who also resides in Dingah Bangah-lane: I

* Pakoopat Shoono

† A month of fasting with the Moosulmans.

asked the deceased to attend morning prayers (Saturday being one of the sacred of the Mahomedan Festivals.) He came along with me, and on our return we went into a liquor-shop in the same lane: this was about two o'clock afternoon; the deceased had not drank *any spirits from the time we went to prayers. I did not entreat him to go in, for it was at his solicitation that I went; he said to me "Come and let us have something to drink?"* We had one pint of *Annas*, for which we paid share and share alike: JUMAN (the prisoner) was then passing; I went at this time to another part of the shop to fill a Chillum and on my return saw the PRISONER and the DECEASED sitting beside each other. I did not hear the DECEASED call the Prisoner in; the name of the latter is JUMAN. I am acquainted with him from his being a neighbour of mine and know likewise that DILL JAUN (the DECEASED) and JUMAN were formerly aequainted; knew of no dispute that existed between them. Shortly after my return with the Chillum, I found that 3 persons had come in. We did not mix with any of them: by this time myself and the Deceased had been in the shop about an hour; the pint of Annas was finished and another pint called for, of which we drank some; Juman and the deceased took 2 cups each, and the still remained about 2 cups more in the bottle—One of the 3 strangers before mentioned, apparently a Khansaman, contended with JUMAN about their respective knowledge of the English language, in which they tried their skill. I was than perfectly sober; perhaps a little merry:—the others were a little more so and the 3 strangers were also a little inebriated. The person supposed to be a Khansaman began to speak English, and JUMAN attempted to reply, when the Khansaman said to Juman "*You are not able to contend* with me"—This produced high words, and was likely to end in a quarrel, when the deceased rose and took hold of the Prisoner, with the intention of removing him and thereby preventing a quarrel, at the same time, making use of these words "Why do you quarrel with strangers? Come away home?" They were then sitting face to face, and when the Deceased took hold of the PRISONER (who was then smoking) a little fire fell from the Chillum and burned through his clothes. The Prisoner on seeing the fire rose up and said to the Deceased, "What, have I no strength then?" I cannot say whether the Prisoner was burned or not, I only saw his clothes, from which I knocked off the fire. They immediately rose up and a scuffle ensued. The Prisoner seized the deceased and threw him down on his back. By this time the strangers had departed. The Prisoner held down the deceased by placing one knee on his belly and holding him at the same time with one of his hands while with the other, he kept beating about the Prisoner's head. The deceased after being held a short time in this situation, called out, "I am getting hurt, I am getting hurt, let me up, let me up;" at the same time he made all the resistance is his power to extricate himself, which proved inefectual, until I procured the assistance of Goolock Shaw, one of the Shopmen. During the whole time the deceased was down, Prisoner was silent. We pulled Juman off the deceased, who immediately rose up by himself, but said nothing. I then asked "Why did you quarrel between yourselves?" The Prisoner and deceased then sat down, the former [illegible] and the latter on the writer's platform. The deceased then said, "Is it because I prevented you from quarrelling, and the little fire that fell on your clothes, that you have beaten me thus? Let all be forgotten and let us make it up again." A little after this, we departed and they both appeared to be perfectly satisfied: we did not drink any thing after the quarrel. This was about half an hour past 3 o'clock. I saw the deceased on the same evening a little before candlelight; he was very sick and seemed asleep; some people said they felt his pulse moving and others reported that it had ceased. I heard of his death and saw him dead an hour after candle-light.—On being questioned by the Foreman of the Jury, he stated that the fall I was accidental, and not from any effort of the Prisoner's; the knee which held him down, pressed towards the deceased's groin. 'After leaving the shop, the deceased went home and I accompanied the Prisoner of another shop to receive a balance of 6 pice due to me by the Prisoner, which being paid, we seperated to our respeetive homes."

Dr. MCCOWAN deposed that he had examined the body, and was perfectly satisfied that Dill Jaun the Deceased, had come by his death from external pressure on his body, although there were no marks of violence on any part except the head and a small irritation on the, groin. The immediate cause of his death could be attributed to nothing else than an effusion of blood deposited in the cavity of the abdomen, which must have originated from a laceration of some of the smaller vessels; as the heart, liver and lungs, did not seem in any way effected, although he remarked an enlargement of the spleen to twice its ordinary size.

RAMDON SHAW, GOLOCK SHAW, MOHUN and HABEEB (the deceased's brother,) were successively examined, and their evidence went only to coroborate the testimony of Rymoo, the first witness in almost every particular. There was no evidence that bore on where the Prisoner might have been, between his leaving the liquor shop and entering into his own house His mother, Audhoo, stated, that he came home alone in the evening, trembling and all in a sweat. The deceased said that Juman had beaten him and that he could not live—His mother replied "you are in so very weak a state, how did you get home?" the deceased answered that Rymoo and Juman accompanied him to the gate; shortly after having said this he expired.

The Prisoner attempted to give an explanation of his conduct, but on the Coroner, apprising him, that whatever he now said might hereafter appear in evidence against him; therefore whatever he choosed to say now, must proceed from himself voluntary; on this explanation being communicated, the Prisoner declined saying any thing further, and the Jury returned a Verdict of MANSLAUGHTER against Juman.

Bengal Hurkaru,—July 2.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1822,

The Revd. Thos; Alex. Willis

VERSUS.

The Governor General and Council.

Counsellor Fergusson presented a Petition to the Court on the behalf of the Reverend Thomas Aloxander Willis, who conceived himself injured by the Governor General and Members of the Council, praying that the orders issued respecting him might be produced, and that witnesses might be called and examined on the subject. Mr. Fergusson did not mean to go into the merits of the case, his only object and that of his client being, that the evidence might be put on record and certified by the Court, for the purpose of being sent home, as what was received in evidence here would be evidence there. The Petition was founded on the 21st, Geo. III. Sec. 5th, which makes the Governor General and Council liable to complaints before the Supreme Court, to be tried by any competent Court in England, the person complaining being obliged to execute a Bond to prosecute the same, on which he is able to compel, by order of the Court, production of a true copy of the orders of Council complained of, which and the depositions taken, being authenticated by the Court, must be received as evidence in his Majesty's Courts of Law or Equity at Westminster. The learned Counsel stated that the complainant entered the Court by way of Petition, and afterwards when the complaint was filed he would enter into a Bond as required by the Act.

A long desultory discussion ensued between the Hon. Sir F. MacNaghten, the Advocate General, and Counsellor Fergusson, respecting the jurisdiction of the Court, which is not disputed, and the mode of the proceeding in this novel case. Parts of the 21st Geo. III. Sec. 5th and 7th, and the 40th of the 13th of the King were read and referred to; and altho' the latter mentions that the evidence and documents shall be certified by the Seals of two of the Judges, whereas there is now only one Judge on the Bench, it was held that one Judge when forming the *whole* Court, must be adequate to any thing that could be done by two or a *part* of it; and Mr. Mactier mentioned a similar case where only one Judge actually sat. Doubts were also entertained whether the Petition should be received on the Civil or Ecclesiastical side of the Court. The Judge mentioned that provision was made by the 33d of the 53d that if a person commencing such a proceeding failed in the prosecution, he should be liable in treble costs; and Counsellor Fergusson intimated that his Client was ready to enter into a Bond.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said that some previous notice to the persons interested was necessary; and the mentioning of it to him was nothing, as he was not there to receive notice, and knowledge was not notice; and he afterwards added that Mr. Willis should be *sent away*, for his conduct, notwithstanding any steps he was now taking, which could not prevent it.

Mr. FERGUSSON.—"Since my Learned Friend has informed you that he is to be *sent away* for his conduct, it is my duty to state what he is sent away for: He is sent home for having, on a very sultry day, celebrated a marriage without his Canonicals!"

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN would not say a word about the merits of the case.

Mr. FERGUSSON thought it was better not; and he would not have said a word if it had not been rendered necessary by the *way* in which the matter was taken up by the other side of the bar. He meant not to say a word regarding the merits: it was not at all necessary to discuss them here, as the object of his motion was merely to lay the ground for an action in England. In doing so he was performing a duty necessary to be discharged, and he was sorry occasion had been given for saying a word on the merits of the case.

Sir F. MacNaghten concurred in these sentiments, adding, however, that if it should appear that the Plaintiff was sent home without rhyme or reason, he would no doubt get redress.

More desultory conversation passed between the Bench and the Bar, in the course of which it was mentioned that the reason of requiring a Bond to prosecute, was to prevent the Governor General and Council from being exposed to frivolous prosecutions; that this Petition was expressly against the Governor General and Counsel, *not* against the Lord Bishop. A doubt was entertained, as the case concerned the Governor General and Members of Council personally, whether a notice served on Mr. Poe the Company's Attorney, would be sufficient. The Advocate General concieved the Members of Council should receive some notice as they were not represented by Mr. Poe the Company's Attorney; and wished that as this was a novel case, a precedent to guide them in future proceedings should be established. The Advocate General thinking it necessary that the persons to be affected by the proceedings should receive regular intimation of them, that some *inducia* should be granted, and the Court deeming it not desirable that a notice should be served personally on the Governor General, it was decided that the Petition should be received and filed, and the proper Bond drawn up by the Prothonotary, as it was the business of the Court to take the Security, and that it should be left to the Company's Attornies and the others concerned, to arrang the mode of giving the intimation.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JULY 2.

The Hon. Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN took his seat on the bench about the usual hour, and after some of the ordinary routine of business had been disposed of, proceeded to the trial of two Criminal cases. The one was a case of a very singular character: the Plaintiff and Defendant, a Native Man and Woman, appeared in Court both having their throats cut from ear to ear, that of the former presenting a horrible spectacle. In this cut-throat case, the Jury returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The other was the case of JUMAN, who stood indicted for causing the Death of Dill Jaun, according to the Verdict of Mauslaughter pronounced by the Coroner's inquest, of the proceedings on which we gave a full Report in our Paper of Tuesday. After hearing the evidence which it would be quite superfluous to repeat, the Jury returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Several Cases in which true Bills had been found were traversed to next Sessions, in consequence of the evidence not being at present forthcoming; and the whole Criminal Business of the Court being thus disposed of, the Petit Jury was dismissed.

His Lorship then proceeded to pass sentence on the cases that had been tried and what is called the Gaol Delivery, took place in the usual form.

GAOL DELIVEDY.

1. KISHONOHUN PAUL, for Forgery, committed 6th November, 1821—VERDICT, GUILTY, tried 16th January, 1822—Remanded.

2. RADAMOHUN, for Stealing committed 24th January, 1822, VERDICT GUILTY, tried 1st March—Remanded.

3. CABILL alias COURA, for Assault committed 9th February, 1822—Discharged.

4. RANCHUNDER DHUR, for Forgery, committed 25th February 1822. NOT GUILTY, tried 28th June—Discharged at the Bar.

5. SURROOP SING, for Stealing, committed 26th February, 1822, GUILTY, 4th March—SENTENCED to 6 months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

6. LOLIMOHUN, for Stealing, committed 28th February 1822, NOT GUILTY—Discharged.

7 GUNGARANP, alias GUNGAHRAM SHAW, and 8, GOURMOHUN SHAW, for Fraud, and Conspiracy committed 6th March, and 12th March, 1822. GUILTY—Sentenced to 2 years in the House of Correction, to be twice Whipped 1st week in this year and 1st week in the next year and to find Security for their good behaviour for 7 years the themselves in 500 Rupees, each of the Security in 100 Rupees, and be further imprisoned in the Common Goal of Calcutta, till the above is performed.

9. GROOPERSAUD CHUCKERBUTTA, for Fraud and Conspiracy. VERDICT. GUILTY. To be put to hard labour in the House of Correction for 1 years and Discharged.

10. ROY SING, for Stealing, committed 17th April 1822—No Evidence—Discharged.

11. EMAMBUX, for Assault, committed 25th April 1822—Remanded.

12. KETAUBDEE, for Stealing, committed 5th June, 1822—GUILTY 15th June—SENTENCE 14 years Transportation to Bencoolen.

13. BUNNY COOK, To keep the Peace committed 27th May 1822—Discharged.

14. SUMBOO, for Assault, committed 13th June 1822—NOT GUILTY, Dicharged.

14. JOONUN, Manslaughter—committed 24th June 1822—NOT GUILTY—Discharged.

REV. T. A. WILLIS' PETITION.

The following is the Prayer of the Petition presented to the Supreme Court, by the Reverend Thomas Willis:—

"That your Lordship will be pleased to grant to your Petitioner an order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal compelling the parties aforesaid to produce before this Honorable Court, copies of the orders or order passed by the said Governor General in Council, depriving your Petitioner of his Office, pay and emoluments as a Chaplain in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies and also of the orders or order passed by the said Governor General in Council, for the seizure and apprehension of your Petitioner, and also of all Correspondence which may have passed between the said Governor General in Council and any person or persons whomsoever, touching and concerning the premises aforesaid, and that the same may be authenticated and witnesses examined in the Honorable Court upon the matter of the said complaint, and on behalf of your Petitioner touching the same and that the depositions of such witnesses may be taken down in writing according to provisions of the Act of Parliament, made and passed in that behalf, in the 21st year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third—Your Petitioner being ready and willing to enter into a Bond and to give Security as to this Honorable Court shall seem meet, to prosecute the said complaint in such Competent Court as aforesaid, within the time limited by the said Act of Parliament."

Supreme Court, Tuesday, July 2nd 1812.

In the Matter of the Revd. Thomas Alexander Willis, Clerk.

On this case being again mentioned, the Advocate General stated that he had received no communication from the Government relative to this matter, and did not then appear on their behalf. But as *Amicus Curiæ* he begged leave to call the attention of the Court to the words in the Clause of the Act of Parliament, requiring the Party complaing to prosecute his complaint "within two years of the making of the same, or of the return into Great Britain of the party or Parties against whom the same is made." Now it was clear that the Petitioner in this case might commence his Prosecution against the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS within two years after his Lordships return into Great Britain. But the question was, whether he could be compelled so to proceed after his Lordship's return, or whether he would be allowed to wait until the return of all the Parties named in his Complaint.

Mr. FERGUSSON on the part of Mr. Willis, in order to obviate any difficulty of the nature suggested by the Advocate General, would consent that the Bond should be drawn up requiring the Petitioner to prosecute his Complaint, within two years after the return into Great Britain of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The learned Counsel then moved for leave to amend the Petition in this case, by striking out the names of John Adam, John Fendall and William Butterworth Bayley. Ordered accordingly.

Mr. FERGUSSON then moved, that the Court would be pleased to fix the amount of the penalty of the Bond to be entered into by the Petitioner, and that John Palmer, Esq. of Calcutta, Merchant, be allowed to join in executing the said Bond as Surety. Some discussion then took place at the Bar as to the precise object of the Legislature in requiring such security. The Court fixed the amount of the Penalty at twelve thousand Rupees.

SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN informed Mr. FERGUSSON that he had made a communication to the Governor General of what passed in Court yesterday and intimated a wish that time should be allowed to await the result of such communication, before the Court was called upon to make any further order in this case.

Dacca Divison, June 27, 1822.—The rains within these last few days have been exceedingly heavy in this part of the country, and what is worse I see no prospect of the weather speedily mending. All this must keep back every operation connected with out-door work, and must prove very unfortunate to the poor Native, who has built his hut, as well as to the Indigo Planter, who a short time ago was rioting in the prospect of immense wealth from his produce.

N B.—I have just heard that no material injury has been done in the Chittagong District. At Luckipore, the gale on the night of the 6th, was fully as violent as ever experienced in that quarter: but the losses are principally in Boats; a few infants, however, have been unfortunately drowned.

In what an extraordinary manner are the climates changing in this part of the world. We shall, I suppose, have West India Hurricanes shortly.

[*Bengal Hurkaru July 4.*

Madras.

Price of Government Securities, &c.

From the Papers of the other Presidencies, and according to information obtained in the Market here.

Rates of Exchang and Price of Company's Paper.
Wednesday, July 10, 1822.

On Bng and— at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 10½d per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do.

On Benga —at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 S cca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 14 per cent, prem.
Unremittable 12½ " "

The House of Peers has occupied little attention this Session, and its proceedings have hitherto been characterised by an unusual want of interest owing to the principal discussions in the present Sitting having related to measures of Supply and Finance, which must originate in the Lower House. Some important questions were fixed to come on after Easter.

The Navy Five per Cent. Bill passed through the Upper House with very little Opposition, and subsequently received the Royal Assent. A combination of monied Men endeavored to defeat the object of Ministers, but it produced little effect. The number of dissentients was indeed much smaller than appears to have been calculated upon. The Book of dissents from the reduction of the Five per Cents was finally closed on the 15th of March. Out of above 150 millions of Stock, the dissents amounted to little more than two millions! Arrangements have been made with the Bank by Government for the payment of the dissentients this present July. The Public writers for Ministers exult in the successful result of this scheme, and at the defeat of the combination—They assert that most of the dissentients will be compelled to buy into the *Three per Cents*, which judging from the rise that has already taken place, will probably yield them an interest of £3-10 per Cent.—They will therefore lose 10s. per Cent. on their Dividends besides the bonus of 5 per Cent. on their Capital. Should all the dissentients take their money it will save the country nearly Thirty thousand Pounds. The certainty of the transfer into the Fours occasioned the three and fives to rise to the price quoted in our Extra on Saturday. On the 25th of March, Consols for account closed at 80¾.

The French Funds are in great demand, and have risen considerably.

A Ministerial Paper of March, says, The King will certainly be married in the course of the Summer to the Princess Caroline of Denmark.

It is also reported, but we imagine without probability, that the second Personage in the Realm is anxious to effect an union with the widow of a late celebrated Banker.

A new Commission appears in the London Gazette of the 23d of March for the formation of the Board of Admiralty—In compliance with the vote of the House of Commons the names of the two Lay Lords are omitted.

We observe Mr. Hume whilst pressing economy in the Dock Yards deprecated the proposed substitute of a Commodore for an Admiral on the Indian sfation. He appears to consider that an Admiral's command ought always to be maintained in the East Indies where such important and various interests are at stake.

The returns of the Revenue for the first quarter of the present year exhibit an improvement of 450,000 £ over the corresponding quarter of last year.

In a discussion which took place at the East India House on the 19th of March the Honourable Chairman thus expressed himself "The "Marquis of Hastings is coming Home at his "own earnest anxious desire, and much against "the will of the Court of Directors—in order "to comply with this anxious desire the Court "of Directors has been occupied in nominating "a suitable successor." That point had as is already known been settled.

Sir Benjamin Bloomfield has, as was expected, resigned the situations he has so ably filled in the Household of the King. The causes which led to this determination of the eminent person who has so long basked in the smiles of His Royal Master appear to be well known in the fashionable circles at home. The Courier pronounces a high panegyric on the late Secretary, &c. &c.

The accounts from Ireland, we are glad to observe, began to improve about the middle of March. We trust the change would be rapid.—The Earl of Liverpool has intimated that Government will be prepared with a plan relative to the commutation of Tithes before the close of the present Session. We know of no measure that will be more beneficial to Ireland.

The Commercial information for March does not exhibit much improvement. We observe, however, that a great many Ships were preparing to sail for this country. Accounts had been received relative to the increased demand for Europe goods which we fear will again occasion a glut similar to what took place three years ago.

The Clyde will bring us the next news—She commenced dropping down from Gravesend on the 27th of March.

The Hope, and Bengal Merchant, were to sail on the 7th April—the Thames, Raffles and Moira on the 20th April—and the Larkins and many others on the 1st of May.

The William Money sailed on the 25th March—the Honorable Company's ship Asia was despatched on the 15th March. She brings out the remainder of the 41st Regt.

The Princess Royal from this Port arrived at Deal on the 20th of March and the Theodosia reached Liverpool on the same day.

Letters from the Cape inform us of the arrival there of the *Fame* on the 23d, the Abberton on the 24th the Sophia and Kingston on the 25th of May—and that the Fairlie and Partridge sailed out of Table Bay for England on the 13th of May.

The Ship Henry Porcher anchored in the Roads on Saturday evening from Calcutta.

Passengers for Madras—Captain H. Nicholson 11th B. N. I. Lieut. S. Bruce, R. S. Mr. H. Harington, Cadet, and Miss Mary Agnew.

For England—George Stockwell, Esq. F. J. Harrington, Esq. H. C. S Major J. Duran, 16th B. N. I. Lieut. A. Garatin, 28th N. I. Lieut. Forster, 6th Regt. Mr. Wilkinson and two Masters Young.

She will continue her voyage in about a week or ten days.

His Majesty's 41st Regt. of Foot landed from the London yesterday morning and marched into the Fort.

The 53d will be drafted and then proceed to Wallajahbad until Transports arrive to take them home.

The 16th Dragoons with the 13th and 44th were under orders for India.

[*Govt. Gazet. July 9th.*

Colonel Wilks we are informed had resigned the appointment of Governor of St. Helena, and had been succeeded by Colonel Walker of the Bombay Establishment.

We have seen a Paper of the 27th of March which however does not appear to contain any matter of particular importance—the Price of Stocks on that day was about the same as that given for the 23d of March, in the Supplement of Tuesday.

"Private Letters from Paris to Monday evening mention the closing price of rents on that day at 88. 50. exclusive of the dividend of 2. 50. By the same conveyances, a letter from Odessa, dated the 12th of February, says—"You may rely upon it, that every thing is settled between Russia and Turkey." The price of the Stocks seems not only to confirm this statement, but also to tranquillize all the apprehensions of insurrection in France."—New Times 4th March.

"We are assured on respectable authority, that a lettter was yesterday received in town by an eminent mercantile house, from the British Consul at Constantinople, dated the 11th of February, stating that an answer to the modified resolutions of the European Ambassadors for a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, had been received from the Court of St. Petersburg. It is affirmed that the Emperor Alexander had agreed to the terms of peace in question, and that therefore the negociations may be considered as amicably concluded. We are informed farther, that this pacific arrangement was so confidently believed to have taken place, that new activity had been given to commercial transactions, and trade had become unusually brisk."

The Packets by the *Henry Porcher* are advertised to be closed on the 15th instant.

The Ship *Fazel Carim*, Captain Kitchner, from Bombay, Ceylon, and the Southern Ports, arrived in the Roads yesterday.

Passengers from Pondicherry.—Messrs. Haward, H. Dechies, G. Dutany, and J. Derstong.

Accounts from the Cape mention the arrival there between the 23d and 26th of May, of the Ships Fame *Abberton*, *Kingston*, and *Sophia* —and that the *Fairlie* had sailed for England on ~~the 12~~th of that month—as also the *Partridge*.

The *Theodosia* and *Princess Royal*, both from Madras, arrived in England on the 20th of March.

General PRITZLER we understand leaves England about August, so as to arrive here immediately after the Monsoon.

His Majesty's 41st Regiment landed on Monday, and marched into the Fort to relieve the 53d; which we understand proceeds to Wallajabad until Transports arrive for conveying the Regiment home.

Yesterday the Sessions of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY commenced at the Court House pursuant to Proclamation. The subjoined is a Copy of the Calendar.

John M'Guire, a Private in His Majesty's 84th Regiment. Charged with the Wilful Murder of his Wife Fanny M'Guire on the 16th May 1822.

Ram Mohun Lalah, alias *Ram Mohun Baboo*, and *Vydenadah Iyer*, of Madras, Labourers. Charged with having combined and conspired together to impair the current Silver coin of Madras called Arcot Rupees by fraudulently uttering one of those Rupess as true and current coin of Madras with intent to defraud one Teroemallay Chetty.

Vengan of Madras, Labourer. Charged with feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling House of one Meer Abdul Ally and feloniously stealing thereout sundry articles of the value of Six Pagodas, the property of the said Meer Abdul Ally.

Benjamin of Madras, Labourer. Charged with feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling House of one John Moy and feloniously stealing thereout sundry articles of the value of two Pagodas, twelve Fanams, and thirty Cash, the property of the John Moy.

Thomas Mackey, Private in the Madras European Regiment. Charged with having committed an unnatural crime.

Tenoovadian of Madras Labourer. Charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles of the value of fifteen Pagodas, thirty five Fanams, and twenty Cash, the property of one Edmond Crisp.

Edward M'Elleny a Private in His Majesty's 53d Regiment of Foot. charged with the Wilful Murder of William Smith, late a Serjeant of the said Regiment, committed at Bangalore on the 7th April 1822.

Assaynah, a Labourer. Charged with the Wilful Murder of one Assambee.

Permall of Madras, Labourer. Charged with uttering a false and conterfeited coin called a five Rupee piece knowing the same to be false and counterfeited.

Hoomer Khan of Madras, Labourer. Charged with uttering a forged and counterfeited coin called a Company's Rupee and passing it upon one Calleditan knowing the same to be false and counterfeited.

Causy Raum of Madras, Labourer. Charged with burglariously and felonioulsy breaking and entering the dwelling House of one Janakeeraum and feloniously stealing thereout five Shawls of the valur of one thousand five hundred and forty five Rupees, the property of the said Janakeeraum.

The following are the Names of the Gentlemen sworn upon the Grand Jury.

Hon. L. G. K. Murray, Foreman.

James Cochran,	William D. Brodie.
G. E. Russel,	Jas. Morgan Strachan,
Henry Hodgson,	E. J. Gascoigne,
John M'Kerrell,	John William Dare.
William Oliver	Herbert Ryder,
John Gwatkin,	Willock,
Wm. Thomas Blair,	David Leighton,
Edward B. Wrey,	Edward Gordon
John Dent,	and
Edward Uhthoff,	J. Beaumont Esquires.

A lumious Charge was delivered to the Jury by *The Honorable* THE CHIEF JUSTICE, when they retired to the Jury room to commence their important duty.

Mad. Govt. Gaz.—July 11.

English Extracts.

FROM THE ARMY LIST FOR MARCH.

Promotions, Appointments, &c. during the Month of February, 1822.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. Hon. A. C. Legge, to be captain by purchase, vice, Martin, 93d foot, 17th January 1822 ; cornet and sub-lieutenant Gore, to be lieutenant by purchase, do. ; *Lord* F. L. Gower, to be cornet and sub-lieutenant by purchase, do.

4th Dragoon Guards—R. Bolton, to be cornet by purchase, vice Hunter, promoted 24th do.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Farmer, from 91st foot to be captain by purchase, vice Lovewell, retired, 24th October 1821.

9th Dragoon Guards—Surgeon Colclough, from half pay 23d dragoons to be surgeon, vice O'Conner: half pay, 17th January 1822.

16th Dragoon Guards—I. E. W. Browne, to be cornet by purchase, vice Cannon, cancelled, 14th, February.

Grenadier Guards—Brevet major Gunthorpe, to be captain and lieutenant colonel by purchase, vice Streatfield retired, 26th December 1821. ; ensign and lieutenant Tinling, to be lieutenant and captain by purchase, do. ; captain Clarke, to be adjutant vice Gunthorpe, 31st January 1822.

1st Foot—Ensign Campbell, to be lieutenant, vice W. Wetherall, dead, 23d June 1821 ; ensign Church, from half pay to be ensign, 25th December 1821 ; lieutenant Pounden, from half pay 55th foot, to be lieutenant, (paying difference) vice Everett, 33d foot, 14th February 1822.

4th Foot—Brevet lieutenant colonel Faunce, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Piper dead, 24th January ; brevet lieutenant colonel Wilson, to be major, do ; serjeant major R. Mullaly, to be quarter master, vice Doran, dead, 6th December 1821.

6th Foot—Gentleman cadet R. Milner, from Royal Mil. College, to be ensign by purchase, vice Grey 33d foot, 7th February 1822.

16th Foot—Brevet lieutenant colonel Bird, from half pay 87th foot, to be major, vice Thorne, cancelled, do.

17th Foot—G. W. Story, to be ensign vice Moncrieffe cancelled, do.

20th Foot—Lieutenant Croad, from half pay 66th foot, to be lieutenant, (paying difference) vice Hemmans, 78th foot, do.

21st Foot, 2d lieutenant Havelock from rifle brigade, to be 1st lieutenant by purchase, vice Bridgeman. 28th foot 24th October 1821.

30th Foot, Ensign Berridge, to be Lieut. vice M'Dougall, dead, 8th Sept. 1820 ; W. O. Gunning, to be ensign 24th January 1822.

33d Foot, ensign Grey, from 6th foot to be lieutenant by purchase, vice *Lord* S. Kerr, 5th foot, 24th October 1821 ; lieutenant Everett, from 1st foot to be lieutenant vice Pagan, half-pay 55th foot (rec. diff.)14th Feb. 1822.

36th Foot, brevet major Campbell, to be major by purchase, vice Swain, retired, 7th do.; lieutenant Peacocke, to be captain by purchase, 14th do.

40th Foot, W. Senhouse, to be ensign by purchase, vice Dawson, 9th foot, 24th January.

44th Foot, lieutenant Halahan, from half pay 80th foot, to be quarter Master vice Jones, half pay 14th February.

50th Foot, lieutenant Bartley, to be captain vice Jauncey, dead, 9th December 1821 ; surgeon Gill, from 61st foot to be surgeon, vice Jones, dead, 14th February 1822.

53d Foot, brevet major Wheatstone, to be major vice Giles, dead, 3d May 1821 ; lieutenant Booth, to be captain do. ; J. Whetstone, to be ensign, vice Gray, promoted, 1st do.

56th Foot, ensign Ouseley, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Brough promoted, 31st January 1822 ; D. W. Barclay, to be ensign by purchase, 7th February.

58th Foot hospital assistant Huey, to be assistant surgeon, vice St. John, 61st foot, 14th do.

59th Foot, ensign Jones, from half pay 62d foot, to be ensign, vice Barlow, promoted 25th December 1821 ; serjeant major W. Ellary, to be quarter master vice Franklin, dead, 10th June ; brevet lieutenant colonel Walker, to be lieutenant colonel vice M'Leod, dead, 14th February 1822 ; brevet major Halford, to be major, do.

61st Foot—Assistant surgeon St. John from 58th foot, to be surgeon, vice Gill. 50th foot, do.

65th Foot—Lieutenant Hart, to be captain, vice Moorhouse, dead, 5th May 1821 ; ensign Mulkern, to be lieutenant, vice Strangeways, dead, 12th January ; ensign O'Donnell, to be lieutenant, vice Hart, 5th May ; ensign Aimsinek, from half pay 92d foot, to be ensign, 25th December ; ensign Foley, late of 45th foot, do.

69th Foot, gentleman cadet *Hon.* R. Hare, from royal military college to be ensign by purchase vice Wetherall, 42d Foot 10th January 1822.

73th Foot, captain Kenny, to be major by purchase, vice Humphry, promoted 7th February ; lieutenant Hay, to be captain by purchase, do ; ensign Smith, to be lieutenant by purchase, do ; gentleman cadet W. Stewart, from royal military college to be ensign by purchase, do ; ensign Russell, to be adjutant vice Hay, do.

77th Foot, lieutenant Jones, to be captain vice Aveling, dead, do ; ensign Byrne, to be lieutenant, do ; ensign Congreve, late of 2d Foot to be ensign, 14th do.

78th Foot, lieutenant Hemmans, from 24th foot to be lieutenant vice M'Rac, half pay 66th foot (receiving difference) 7th do.

80th Foot, serjeant major W. Campbell, to be quarter master vice Macdougall, dead, 31st January.

87th Foot, ensign Spaight, to be Lieutenant vice Dunlevic, dead 25th December 1821 ; ensign Meuds, from half-pay african corps, to be ensign, do ; Lieutenant Bowes, to be adjutant vice Carroll, promoted 19th October 1820.

89th Foot, ensign King, to be Lieutenant vice Chambers, dead 3d June ; T. Prendergast, to be ensign, 17th October ; J. P. Gordon, to be ensign by purchase, vice Derenzy, 11th Foot, 17th January 1822.

93d Foot, lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, B. G. C. B. to be colonel, vice general Wemyss, dead 8th Feb.

Rifle Brigade, H. C. Daniel, to be 2. lieu'e-

nant by purchase, vice Havelock, 21st Foot 15th Nov. 1821; 1st lieutenant Webb, to be Adjutant vice Uniacke resigned adjutancy only 31st January 1822.

1st Ceylon Regiment, lieutenant Gascoyne, from 83d foot to be captain by purchase, vice Page, retired, 7th February.

UNATTACHED.—Major Humphry, from 73d foot, to be lieutenant colonel by purchase, vice colonel *Hon.* A. Abercromby, who retires from the service, receiving the value of an unattached lieutenant colonel of infantray, 7th February 1822.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Inspector T. Draper, from half-pay to be deputy Inspector. 14th February 1822; Physician J. M'Mullen, from half-pay to be physician do.: Physician E. O'Learey. from half-pay to be do. do.; Purveyors Clerk T. E. Pierce, to be deputy purveyor, 17th January.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Brevet Major Lane, from half-pay to be captain, 24th December 1821; 2d Captain Walsh, from half-pay to be 2d captain, 1st do; 2d captain Bill, from half pay to be do. do.; 1st lieutenant Grant, to be do. do.; 1st lieutenant Pringle do. 24th do.; 1st lieutenant Lyster, from half-pay to be 1st lieutenant 7th November; 2d lieutenant Ramsden, do. do.; 2d lieutenant Symons, do. 2d December; 1st lieutenant Cornelius, from half-pay, to be do. do.; 1st lieutenant Walsh, from half pay, to be do. 24th do.; 2d lieut. Vignoles, from hall pay, 24th do.; 2d lieut. Benn from half-pay to be 2d lieutenant 7th Nov.; 2d lieut. Deschamps, from half pay do. 14th Dec.; Gentleman Cadet G. Burroughes, do. 15th do.; Gentleman Cadet C. Strickland, do. 16th do.; Veteran Surgeon Cadoux, from half-pay Vet Surg. vice Stockley, half pay 15th December.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Sur. Genl and Dep. Insp. M. Jameson, to be Surg. Genl. and Insp. vice Irwin retired, 22d Jan. 1822.

Exchanges.

Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope, from Grenadier Guards, with Lieut. Col. Hodge, 29th Foot; Major Holgate, from 13th Foot, with Major Dennie, 22d Foot; Captain Byrom, from 5th Dn. Guards with Captain Wheeler, 16th Drags.; Captain Boyd, from 2d Foot, rec. diff. with Captain Kell, half pay, Captain Hooper; from 3d Foot, rec. diff with Captain Rolland, half pay 3d Dn. Guards; Lieut. Willett, from 6th Drags. rec. diff with Lieut. Warrand, half pay 22d Drags. Lieut. M. Nair, from 10th Foot, with Lieut. Broom, 67th Foot; Lieut. Hamilton, from 16th Foot, with Lieut. Deacon, 73d Foot; Lieut. Francis, from 57th Foot, rec. diff. with Lieut. Le Marchant, half pay 10th Foot; Lieut. Waters, from 78th Foot, rec. diff. with Lieut. Mitchell, half pay 92d Foot; Lieut. Smith, from 84th Foot, rec. diff with Lieut. Stewart, half pay 63d Foot; Lieut. Reynolds, from Rifle Brigade with Lieut. Brownrigg, half pay; Ensign Campbell, from 54th Foot with Ensign Malin, half pay 58th Foot; Ensign Pyne, from 56th Foot, rec. diff. with Ensign Noyes, half pay 25th foot; Paymaster Grosser, from 88th Foot, with Paymaster Robinson, half pay 69th Foot.

Resignations and Retirements.

Colonel *Hon.* A. Abercromby, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant Colonel Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards.

Major Swain, 36th Foot.

Captain Lovewell, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Surg. Gen. and Inspector, *Dr.* Irwin, Ordnance Medical Department.

Appointments Cancelled.

Major Thorne, 16th Foot.

1st Lieutenant Deare, 21st Foot.

2d Lieutenant Daniel, 21st Foot.

Cornets.—*Lord* F. L. Gower, 10th Drags. Cannon, 16th Drags.

Ensign Moncrieffe, 17th Foot.

Deaths.

General.—Wemyss, M. P. 93d Foot, Wemyss Castle, N. B. 4th February 1822.

Lieutenant Generals.—Conyngham, East India Company's Service, Bath, 8th Nov. 1821; Kerr, do. Bath, 14th do.

Major General.—De Bernewitz, late of Brunswick Infantry, Brunswick, 12th December 1821.

Colonel.—Compson, 5th Foot, St. Lucia, 8th Jan. 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel.—Walker, half pay Sicilian Regiment, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. St. Lucia, 8th Jan. 1822.

Majors.—Masson, 50th Foot, Jamaica, 15th Nov. 1821; Howard, half pay 96th Foot, Sawbridgeworth, 16th Dec.; Ford Metzner, late American Legion, East Bourne, 11th do.

Captains.—Jauncey, 50th Foot, Jamaica, 39th November 1821; Aveling, 77th Foot, Glasgow, Jan. 1822; Hogan, half pay 27th Foot, 25th Nov. 1821; Daly, half pay 53d Foot, Pondicherry, 13th Aug. Dorrall, half pay 83d Foot, Madeley, Shropshire, 26th Dec.; Smith, half pay 86th Foot, Douglas, Isle of Man, 8th Sept. 1820.

Lieutenant.—Thomas Scott, 9th Foot, Trinided, 8th December 1821; Garvey, 33d Foot, Pooamallee, 31st July; O'Bre, 36th Foot, Corfu, 13th December; Ewen Campbell, 92d Foot, Jamaica, 16th November; Tweed, half pay, Royal Engineer, 5th February 1822; Duncombe, half pay, 36th Foot, Libberton, near Edinburgh 23d October 1821; Kent, half pay, 60th Foot, 31st December; Bayly, half pay, 4th W. I. R. Dublin, 16th do.; John Prendergast, half pay, 7th West India Regiment, Ireland, 20th January 1822; Geyer, half pay, Brunswick Infantry, Brunswick, 29th November 1821; Montgomery half pay, York Light Infantry, Volunteers, 28th October 1819.

Ensigns.—Loraine, 4th Foot, Barbadoes, 23d December 1821; Johnston, 51st Foot, Corfu, 10th November; Skinner, 58th Foot, Jamaica, 28th do.; M'Math, of late 3d Vet. Battalion, Coulance, 19th do.; Colkett, half pay 9th Foot, Norwick, 20th December.

Adjutant.—Lieut. Schultz, half pay Meuron's Regiment, Canada, 17th November 1821.

Quarter Master.—Ryan, half pay, 28th Dragoons, 26th December 1821.

Surgeon.—Jones, 50th Foot, Jamaica, 9th December 1821.

Assistant Surgeons.—M'Gregor, 13th Dragoons, Bangalore, Madras, 16th September 1821; Morrah, 4th Foot, Barbadoes, 26th December.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

PUBLIC REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

The official documents of the Revenue for the Quarter have been published by Government. They undoubtedly exhibit a most favourable result, and show an increase of the Revenue, as compared with that of last year, of nearly six hundred thousand pounds. This increase, as respects the present quarter, will be found in the Customs. The augmentation in this branch of the Revenue alone exceeds three hundred thousand pounds. The Excise, notwithstanding certain disadvantages of the season, and the overstrained consumption of the October Quarter, which is properly ascribed to the expenditure occasioned by the Coronation, will be found to exceed the corresponding Quarter of the last year, by seventy-five thousand pounds. The Stamps, Post Office, and Assessed Taxes, have somewhat declined; but the Quarter's Revenue exhibits an increase, upon the whole, of between four and five hundred thousand pounds. This is undoubtedly a subject of great satisfaction. The national Revenue is at once the source of public and of individual wealth. Its correspondence with the national income is necessary to save us from the burden of new taxes, and its augmentation, in the principal branches of the Customs and Excise, is a proof of the increase of our foreign trade, and our domestic industry. The Customs can only become thus on the advance from the increase of imports and exports, and the rise in the Excise can be attributed only to the increase of the consumption of the people,—a sure and infallible test of their having the means to consume, and of the prosperity of all our internal sources of industry, of our manufactures, and general trade.

It is well known that Government, we will not say whether wisely or not, have been in the habit of appropriating, during the last five years, the Sinking Fund to the annual supplies; but that they have professed, by means of new taxes and retrenchments, to leave behind them in the national coffers a surplus of five millions, to be applied to the reduction of the national debt. The following account will show how nearly Ministers have approximated their retrenchments to this object, and we trust that their intended reductions will accomplish it. An opposition paper states, that there is an increased deficiency in the Consolidated Fund during the year ending 5th January 1822, of 756,055*l.*; but it omits the receipt of cash of 600,000*l.* which reduces the additional deficiency to 156,055*l.*; an amount so small as to be a subject of congratulation, as it proves that the Revenue has afforded the means of really redeeming the amount of Five Millions, proposed as the effective Sinking Fund, within about 150,000*l.*

The following statement further proves the adequacy of the Receipts to the proposed clear redemption of Five Millions, viz.:—

Revenue—Great Britain, nearly.....		£51,000,000
Ireland,* about.....		4,000,000
French Indemnity.....500,000		
Bank of Ireland.....460,000		1,000,000
Lottery—Old Stores.....		
Public Work Exchequer Bills		500,000
		56,500,000
Expenditure, year ending Jan. 1821.....53,340,113		
Supplies voted for 1820.21,083,688		
1821.19,311,800		
Diminution.....1,771,000		
51,569,113 about		51,500,000
Excess for Sinking Fund.....		£5,000,000
Further proof:—		
Increase—Revenue—Great Britain, to January.....1822		600,000
Ireland.....Oct 1821		
Suppose the same, January.....1822		200,000
French Indemnity.....		
Bank of Ireland		960,000
Diminution of Expenditure as above....		1,771,000
Improvement, &c. this year.....		£3,531,000

* Year ending 10th Oct. last £3,921,260.

It is certainly impossible to look at this state of things without great pleasure. We have never had any party views in this paper, but have spoken, indifferently and impartially, of men

and measures, as we really found them to be, and upon our most sincere, conscientious conviction. But it would be ungenerous to withhold from Ministers, under these circumstances, the tribnte, insignificant indeed, of our own individual approbation. They would have done a great deal, considering the depressed and melancholy state of argriculture, in approximating our income to our expenditure; but to have produced a real, effective surplus of FIVE MILLIONS above the national expenditure, is more than we expected.

But in looking at the state of our Revenue for the present Quarter, the increase of the customs chiefly demands attention, as being the just measure of our Foreign Trade; and as therein containing an answer to those who asserted, not only that our Foreign Trade had suffered a most serious diminution, but that such decrease was of a permanent kind. This increase, we say, now sufficiently proves how false and futile have been all such apprehensions; and, on the contrary, how well-grounded and rooted are British Trade and Commerce through all their subdivisions. The truth is, that no foreign nation can compete with us in working up mauufactured commodities of the best kind, and at the lowest prices; and for this simple reason, namely, because no foreign nation possesses any thing like the immense capital of England, nor any thing like our extensive, vast, and most costly machinery. It happened to us to have had a personal experience of the truth of this proposition, having seen something of foreign manufactures, and having recognized, by the testimony of our own senses, their great comparative deficiency.

The trade of South America is of course not yet felt, but a very few weeks will pass before there will be some arrivals from that vast and most opulent market; and we have every reason to believe that some most extensive ventures are already on their way to Peru and Mexico. The voyage to Peru is necessarily very long, as this great empire, or rather quarter of the globe, lies on the opposite side of the American continent, and therefore our vessels must go round Cape Horn to reach it. But as the event was expected from the tenor of Lord Cochrane's letters, our merchants were prepared for it; and we have no doubt that some, perhaps many British vessels have already taken in their ladings, and are on their voyage homeward.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, January 14.

OPENING OF SOUTH AMERICA

TRADE AND COMMERCE.
NEW GRANADA.

NUMBER V.

In our paper of last week, we gave a full account of the Government of the Caraccas, the second Captain-Generalship of South America, if we follow the geographical order of the Spanish provinces. We now proceed to describe the Vice-royalty of New Granada, a kingdom of not less extent than Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, taken altogether.

The Vice-royalty or kingdom of Granada, is situated at the immediate back of the Caraccas, but articles round its back country so as to have a considerable length of coasts on the shore of the West Indian sea. It would only be to enumerate a long line of barbarous names, if we were here to set down the Indian or Spanish designations of the sixteen provinces which compose this kingdom. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that the four principal of these provinces, are Quito, Carthagena, Darien, and Panama; and that the principal cities are Santa Fé, Carthagena, Porto Bello, and Panama. From the name of its capital, Santa Fé, this province is indeed more frequently called the state of Santa Fé, than New Granada.

The face of the country, or what we should rather term the landscape and scenery, is still more picturesque than any other part of South America. The country is crossed in its whole length by the Andes, that immense chain of mountains, in which Mr. Campbell, in his "Pleasures of Hope," has enthroned his "genius of storms." As the summits of these mountains excel in the sublime of scenery, and in prospects of incredible beauty and magnificence, so the valleys are no less distinguished for landscape and images of most delightful character. "It is impossible," says Humbold, "not to relish and value our existence in scenes like those of the plains and valleys of the Andes. They excite the sensations of youth and boyhood, and make the wisest and gravest of us forget the lapse of years. I felt astonishingly happy whilst in these abodes of delightful temperature and most beautiful scenery."

The capital of the whole country, as above said, is Santa Fé, situated in one of those beautiful plains, which extend at the foot of the Andes. It is a very large city, consisting in chief part of noble white houses, interspersed with trees and gardens; a most brilliant sky over-head, and with a most delightful back-ground of groves, rivers, and mountains. It has four great squares resembling those in our provincial towns, and several wide and handsome streets, (with gay and freshly pointed houses) which open into them. Two small rivers, reminding the classic traveller of the Ilissus and Cephisus of Grecian fame, take their serpetine course through the plains; and passing through the town, give gaiety, coolness, and freshness to all around. The town is immensely rich, the country being fertile, and the inhabitants raising every thing for themselves. It has great plenty of gold and silver, and abundance of riches in every house.

The produce of New Granada comprehends all the productions of Europe, and all the peculiar produce of the West Indies. Its staples are sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, and cocoa. Its other produce is mahogany, dye-woods, and drugs, the principal of which is the famous Jesuit's bark. But its eminent value above all the other provinces of South America is in its mines; many of which mines are of gold and silver, and still more of lead, copper, and mercury, platina, salt, and coals. To these we must add a vast abundance of European wheat, and of all the fruits and vegetables which are to be found in the other provinces of South America.

The climate exceeds every part of South America, except that of Chili. In the plain of Santa Fé, the inhabitants enjoy perpetual spring, and raise two harvests in the year. For many miles around this beautiful city, the fields are covered with crops of wheat, and are delightfully wooded with oaks and elms. It may easily be imagined, how charmingly picturesque is such scenery, under such a climate, in a period of harvest, when the full orbed tropical moon rises over the heads of the reapers, and sheds its gay and gentle beams over the richness and variety of nature. It should be added here, that one effect of this climate, and of the fertility of the soil is, that poverty is unknown in the country.

The exports of New Granada may be rated at two millions and a half English money, and consist chiefly of cotton, indigo, mahogany, and dye-woods, The principal channel of trade, when Carthagena and Porto Bello were not open, was the river Chagre, which passes a good way into the country.

Although its whole course does not exceed sixty miles, it is one of the most romantic rivers on the American continent, being edged on both sides by most noble forest trees. In sailing or rowing up this river, the Englishman cannot but be delighted by the numerous quantity of peacocks, and other birds of gay colours, which run between the trees, or scream from the branches.

Panama, Carthagena, and Porto Bello, are all of them large towns or rather cities, all of them of the same character, namely, white houses sparkling beneath a southern sun; and if not immediately seated in the midst of fine scenery, at least having in prospect most magnificent back grounds.

Porto Bello is particularly picturesque. Its immediate vicinity is a country of farm-houses, whilst at a short distance behind it is a chain of hills and mountains, covered with thick and impenetrable forests, and filled with tigers, which, to the terror of travellers newly arrived in Porto Bello, keep up a continual roaring during the night. The inhabitants live in the Moorish style, having court-yards at the back of their houses, with piazzas round them; and in the midst of the yard, a fountain composed of Dutch tiles, or marble slabs. These fountains are fed by the small streams which run from the hills. The inhabitants use them for bathing, dancing, &c.

But no part of America exceeds the city of Carthagena, both in the fertility of the country, and in its wild and picturesque scenery. The plains around this city produce not only sugar, cotton, and indigo, in great abundance, but melons, grapes, oranges, dates, and raisins of the finest quality. The Englishman would be most pleased with the papaw fruit, which resembles a lemon, and is extremely agreeable to the taste. Another fruit, the guanabana, is like a melon in appearance and taste, but grows on a rich and beautiful tree, so as to look very singular to a foreigner. The Carthagenians have two other trees still more curious and valuable; one of them, the milk-tree, which upon being pierced with any sharp small instrument, like a pen-knife, will produce in about ten minutes a quart bowl of milk, very little inferior to the milk of a cow. The other is the soap-tree, which yields a juice answering all the purposes of soap. We have only limits to add, that the city of Carthagena does not fall short in beauty of any other of the South American towns, containing about thirty thousand inhabitants, and exporting annually in cotton, sugar, indigo, wood, and drugs to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

An ingenious nautical mechanic has invented and completed the model of an 80 gun ship of war, of which the keel, floor-timbers, lower futtocks, and bottom planks, are made of copper! A patent, it is said, is taking out for this curious new mode of ship-building, which, it is added, is well thought of by so me well qualified naval men. The original desi gn,

was to construct in this manner of wrought and *plate iron; but experiment and calculation* have determined to prefer copper. The manner of rivetting the metal, and bringing the copper-plate planks together, is said to be well contrived.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger,—Jan.* 21.

THE SCHAH OF PERSIA.

An officer in the service of Persia gives, in one of his letters, the following details respecting the Schah of Persia, and the town of Teheran, the residence of the Court:

The present Schah, Feth Aly, is about fifty-five years of age. He is of high stature. His demeanour is full of majesty, his countenance pale, and shining like marble; but when he speaks on subjects which animate him, a glowing red mantles in his cheeks. His eyes are black and brilliant; his eye-brows full, and finely arched. His long beard, of the finest black, comes down to his middle (a long beard has for ages back been the distinguishing mark of the royalty of Persian Sovereigns). His physiognomy, in general, expresses sweetness, and his smile is at once noble and gracious. His moral qualities are not inferior to his physical advantages. He is benevolent, generous, and one of the most learned men in Persia. He knows, and perfectly appreciates, European customs, having been almost always surrounded by European officers, both French and English. His policy is not narrow, like that of the Turks. A single instance will suffice to shew how much the policy of the Court of Persia differs from that of the Porte. Whilst at Constantinople, the Princes of the Imperial family are imprisoned all their lives in an old Seraglio, it is the custom at Teheran to confide the important provinces of Persia exclusively to the Princes of the Royal blood.

The Persian army is composed, first, of the Guards of the King and Princes; second, of the troops furnished by the Nomadic Tribes; third, of the Provincial Militia, who do no regular nor permanent duty; fourth, of various corps of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, exercised and clothed nearly the same as European soldiers, without reckoning a corps of bad Artillery, called Zembloureh.

The number of Guards is - - -	4,000
That of the Numedic troops - -	80,000
Militia - - - - - - -	150,000
Troops disciplined like European soldiers,	20,000
Total, -	254,000

In time of war the number of Nomadic troops and Militia may easily be doubled.

Tehraum (falsely called Teheran), the capital of the empire, is situated in a plain at the foot of the mountains of Elborz. It is surrounded by deep moats, towers, and a wall which embraces an extent of four miles. The streets are narrow and dirty, like those of all the towns of Persia. When a Khan or great personage goes out to take an airing, or for any other purpose, he is rarely seen on foot; he mounts a horse, and is followed by 30 or 40 domestics on foot. One of these carries his master's pipe; the others are required to make up his suite. The narrators of national histories, surrounded by a group of listeners, are often met with in the streets They relate, with animated gestures, and changing the tone of voice as the subjects require, sometime, the loves of Khosroo and Shireneе; at others, the exploits of Rustaum, their favourite hero, or sing some verses of Ferdousi, the Homer of their country. Every body takes delight in these amusements, from the peasant to the prince. The Schah, as well as the Prince Governors, have each their history narrator, and they send for them when they are affected with a moment's melancholy. They represent at once, bards of ancient times, the troubadours of more modern time, and the Italian Improvisatori of our own age.

Hints have been dropped at some of the public meetings, and caught up by the Treasury journals, that the only mode of relieving the Agriculturists would be to substitute a moderate income tax for some of the duties that press heaviest on the landed interest. If they countenance this plan, they could not take a step more fatal to themselves. It will not, in effect, afford them any relief; and it will only make the other classes common sufferers with them, and arm all these classes against them. The Agriculturists are greatly mistaken if they think they can serve themselves by a measure which would injure and depress the country at large. Of all taxes, an income tax is the most vexatious and oppressive. It occasions an odious inquisition into every man's private concerns; it presses equally on the batchelor, who spends one-third of his gains, and the father of a large family, who spends more than the whole; and, unlike taxes on consumption, no man can withdraw himself from its pressure, by contracting his scale of living. Let the machinery of this tax once be established, and there is an end at once of all plans of retrenchment. It gives the Minister a most effectual command over the property of the country, of which he will not fail to avail himself.

The Scotsman, January 19.

OWAIN GLYNDWR.

The *Cambro-Briton* this month contains a very interesting memoir of this celebrated chieftain of Wales, who was crowned at Machynlleth, in a building which is now converted into a stable.

Owen Vychan, or Vanghan, usually called Glyndwr, was born in the year 1340, "a year," we are informed, "remarkable for the first appearance of the pestilence in Wales, and for the birth of Owain Glyndwr." He was a lineal descendant from the princes of Wales, and lord of considerable possessions near Corwen, in Merionethshire. He received his education in England, and appears to have been admitted a student in one of the Inns of Court. But he soon quitted the profession of the law for one more congenial with his ardent and sanguine disposition; and, during the tumults, which agitated the country in the reign of Richard the Second, he did not remain an inactive spectator, but espoused the cause of the King, to whom he was sincerely attached; and, as a reward for his loyalty, he was created a knight, and appointed *scutiger*, or squire of the body, to that monarch. When Richard was deposed, Owen retired to his estates in Wales, deprecating and lamenting the downfall of his beloved master.

At Glyndyvrdwy, then, four centuries ago, lived this Cambrian hero, dispensing numerous blessings amongst his happy and devoted tenantry; and probably with no loftier wishes than those of contributing to the comfort and happiness of his dependents But he was roused from this peaceful inactivity by oppression unendurable by a Briton. Lord Reginald Grey de Ruthin, whose lordships estate was contiguous to Glyndyvrdwy, wishing to confine his neighbour within the bounds of the Dee, claimed the hills on his side of the river, and took possession of them, although they had long been the property of the Glendwr family. This unjust seizure produced a suit in the courts of law, in which the Welshman obtained a restitution of his lands—and Lord Grey became, in consequence, his most inveterate and deadly enemy.

On the accession of Henry the Fourth to the crown, Grey, relying on the favour and protection of his monarch, again seized the lands which had been awarded to Owain; and when the latter laid his case before the parliament, he obtained no redress, nor was his application even noticed.—This contumely was aggravated by an insult of greater, and eventually, of fatal consequence. When Henry went on his first expedition against the Scots, Owain was to have accompanied him with a certain number of his retainers. A writ of summons for this purpose was entrusted to Lord Grey, who designedly and rashly withheld it till the time for Owain's appearance had elapsed, and it was impossible for him to obey the royal mandate. Grey represented his absence as an act of wilful, and, therefore, of traitorous disobedience; by which wicked and treacherous transaction he procurred from Henry a grant of all Owain's lands; the knight himself being at the same time declared a traitor. This was not to be patiently endured by the aggrieved and choleric Cambrian; and a short time from this period saw Owain Glyndwr, with a trusty and gallant bank of Britons, spreading fire and desolation throngh the territory of the presumptuous Grey. He soon recovered the lands of which he had been so unjustly deprived, and, actuated by the *lex talionis*, he took possession of a portion of the domains of his enemy. Nor did the consequences rest here. Ambition now entered the mind of the infuriated chieftain; he called to his recollection his high and princely lineage, and, directing his arms to a nobler cause—the freedom of his country.—involved both nations in a war which lasted some years, sacrificed many thousand lives, and drenched both countries in blood.

Although the Welsh were at first despised as a barefooted rabble, and their disaffection ridiculed, they were soon found to be a formidable and dangerous enemy. The intelligence of Glyndwr's retaliation on Lord Gry no sooner reached the court, than the King immediately dispatched some troops, under the command of that nobleman and the Lord Talbot, to chastise him; and they arrived with such speed and diligence, that they nearly succeeded in surrounding his house before he gained intimation of their approach. He contrived, however, to escape into the woods, where he did not long continue; but having raised a band of men, and caused himself to be proclaimed Prince of Wales, on the 20th of September, 1400, he surprised, plundered, and burnt to the ground, the greater part of the town of Ruthin (the property of Grey), at the time when a fair was held there. Having achieved this he retired to the mountain fastnesses, and directed his attention to the speedy augmentation of his forces.

[*The Manchester Guardian,—Nov.* 24.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—LIVERPOOL.

On Friday last, being the anniversary of St. Andrew, the North Britain's Society, according to annual custom, assembled at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the York Hotel, in Williamson-square, the greater part of them dressed in the garb of Old Gaul, from whence they proceeded to the Scotch Chapel, Gloucester-street where an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Stewart, from Proverbs iv. 7. "Wisdom is the principal thing," and a collection made for the Schools for the Education of Youths of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The presence of so large a number of our fair townswomen as graced the Chapel, was a flatt ri[illegible] compliment to our Highland friends. After divine service, the Society walked in procession through the principal streets of the town in the following order:—

The Constable of the Society, in Highland Livery, with his Staff.
A number of Boys, in the Highland Garb.
A beautiful Flag of the Tartan of the different Clans, surrounding a Thistle, with the motto "*Albin Moran*," borne by a Gentleman in the Highland dress.
Scottish Bagpipers.
THE PRESIDENT,
In the full Highland Garb, Claymore, Dirk, and Pistols, supported by two Gentlemen, also in the Highland Garb,
each carrying a Banner.
A number of Gentlemen, dressed in the Garb of Old Gaul.
A beautiful Flag,

In the centre of which was a representation of the Scottish Hero, Sir William Wallace, in the attitude of defence, having a battle-axe in one hand, and his shield in the other, with his plaid beautifully thrown around him; as a border to the Flag, a variety of Tartans cut in half diamonds. The four corners had each a painting of the Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock, tastefully intermixed; the whole surrounded with a handsome silk border. Motto,

"WALLACE."

Gentlemen in the Highland Grab.
Gentlemen in the ancient Lowland dress, with Kilmarnock Bonnets and Plaids.
Mr F. Amos, on a light dun-coloured horse, representing St Andrew, in a long black Gown, Mitre &c the horse led by two Gentlemen in ancient Lowland dresses.
Band of Music.
The Royal Standard of Scotland.
Painted on the finest sarcenet, with a beautiful silk border of the Charles Stuart tartan,
Borne by a Gentleman in the modern Lowland dress.
Gentlemen in the modern Lowland dress, with their plaids tastefully thrown over their shoulders.
A very pretty little Flag,
Carried by Mr. John Burnett, a very old Member of the Society.
Gentlemen in Lowland dresses.

The splendour and elegance of the dresses exhibited this year, exceeded any thing of the kind we have ever seen on a similar occasion. About half-past four o'clock the Society sat down to an elegant entertainment at the York Hotel, prepared in Mr. Crowther's best style, and combining every luxury, rarity and delicacy of the season. Mr David J, Kier was in the chair, supported by Mr A. M,Kenzie, as Vice-President. After the cloth was removed, "the glass went merily round." A number of toasts appropriate to the occasion were given in the course of the evening, and the company were alternately addressed by the Rev. R. Philip, and Messrs Donaldson Brownberg, Amos, &c. The company indulged to a late hour in festivity, enlivened by wit, and chastened by refinement.

"The hours like minutes, hand in hand,
Danc'd by fu'light,"

when, about,

"The hour o' night's black arch the key-stane,"

the members separated, highly gratified with the rational amusements of the day. It is but justice to say, that the order of the procession, and the arrangements of the evening were highly creditable to the committee of management.

Treatment of debtors at Ceylon—The mode of treating debtors in this island is particularly singular and severe. The first step taken is to strip the debtor of his clothes, and a guard is set to watch him. If after a little time he does not pay, a large stone is put upon his back, and he must carry it about until his creditor is satisfied. Sometimes they put several very heavy stones upon his back, and he is obliged to carry them about until the debt is extinct. Another severity, often practised by the creditor, is putting thorns between the naked legs of his debtor, and obliging him to walk about with them. Frequently the creditor will go to the person indebted to him, and say he will poison himself, unless, he pays him directly. Instances have occurred of such threats being put into execution, and the debtor, who is considered as the cause of his creditor's death, also forfeits his life.

Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser Dec. 4,

BOW-STREET. THE PIG'S HEAD.

Richard Stuart, a harmless looking poulterer, from Covent-Garden Market, was brought up before Thomas Hall, Esq. the sitting magistrate, charged with assaulting a Jew orange merchant, by knocking him down with a pig's head.

Ephraim Ephraim, the complainant, with a serious aspect, told the magistrate that the defendant was constantly insulting him upon the object of his religion, and throwing off jokes about his antipathy to pork, which annoyed him extremely; and on Wednesday morning he actualy knocked him backwards over an orange chest by a blow in the face with a pig's head, although the defendant knew it was contrary to his (Ephraim's) religion to touch, or to be touched by pork.

To a question from the magistrate, Ephraim admitted that it was not altogether the force of the blow, but the horror felt on coming in contact with the flesh of swine, that made him recede with such rapidity, as to lose his balance, and fall over the orange chest.

The defendant (who is known in the market by the appellation of "quiet Dick,") assured his worship that it was all a joke. He had that morning received a hamper of pork from Hertfordshire, and the pig's head in question was so fine a one that in the pride of his heart he held it up, and said to his neighbours, "Did ye ever see such a beauty—a'nt it a picter?" upon which Mister Ephraim said, "now my dream's out." He (quiet Dick) very naturally inquired how that was, and Mister Ephraim said, "why you flat, I dreamt as how I see'd two pigs' heads together, and there they are." "Upon this," continued Richard, "the neighbours laughed at me, and so I holds up the pig's head between my own and Mister Ephraim's and I axes which was the most honestest face of the three, and in so doing the snout, the nose I mean, begging your worship's pardon, touched Mister Ephraim's face; and he straight flew into such a terrible rage, that he tumbled over a chest; that's all, your worship."

The magistrate said, he should not insult the Jew in matters of a religious nature.

"Lord bless your honour," quoth Dick, "I never wishes to insult him, and I didn't know I had till I axed another Jew what put him in such a rage, and says he to me, the biggest affront you can offer to a *rale* Jew is to touch him with pig's flesh"

The magistrate ordered "quiet Dick" to make an apology, which he did most readily, and the matter ended.

Miscellaneous.

The Marriage of the King to a daughter of the King of Denmark, now confidently talked of on the Continent.—The ball usually held at Dublin Castle on St. Patrick's Day, not expected to be held this year, on account of the disturbed state of the country.—The late Rev. Dr. Barry, buried in his gown and bands, with his hair powdered, and a nosegay in one hand, and a book in the other.—Emperor of China stated to have forbidden the admission of missionaries from Europe to propagate Christianity.—A reconciliation taken place between two highly respectable families of distinction—consequence of which, it is said a union will soon take place between two of the junior branches.—Mr. Williams, the Barrister, has offered for Lincoln, in the room of Col. Sibthorp.—Time for expressing dissent to paying off the 5 per cents. expired Saturday night at 12 o'clock—about 1500 dissentients to the amount altogether of 2,600'000l.—A stone weighing above 20 ounces extracted from a farmer in Germany-patient doing well.—Three houses in the iron trade, in Staffordshire, have stopped payment: one of them has discharged 700 workmen.—Speaker's last Parliamentary Levee for present session will be on Saturday the 30th of March.—In the North of England a greater fall of snow last week than in December or January.—At last Carlide Assizes the Jury ignored a Bill of indictment preferred against the Carlile Journal by Marquis of Queensbury.—This is the second prosecution brought against the Proprietors of that Paper by the Marquis in the former of which he was more successful!—The Salop Country Meeting to consider depressed state of agriculture, is appointed by six acting Magistrates for the 25th instant, the High Sheriff having refused to comply with the requisition for that purpose.—Now said that the Bank will discount at 4 per cent. forthwith—The windpipe of a goose nearly an inch long extracted from the larynx of a Child, who is now doing well!—The sum paid by Garrick for a statue of Shakespeare, executed for a temple at Hampson, under 300l.—Receipt now in possession of Mrs. Garrick.—A plot of ground has been inclosed in Hyde Park, in full view of the mansion of the Duke of Wellington, for erecting a monument to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo.—The amount of the Solicitor's bill for Excise prosecutions in the year 1821 amounted to about 31,000l.—Mr. Sergeant Blossett appointed Chief Justice of India.—The Lincoln city election is fixed for this day. Mr. Williams, it is said, is the sole candidate.—Should the King go to Scotland this year, it is expected that he will leave town for that purpose in may.—It is now said no alteration whatever has been made in the proprietorship of Covent Garden.—Mr. Charles Kemble has accepted engagement to play for a short time at Edinburgh.—The little Theatre in the Haymarket opens about the middle of April; Charles Kemble, Liston, and Terry, are engaged.—Thrusday the Lord Mayor entertained a distinguished party at the Mansion-house, among whom were the Lord Bishop of Chester, the Lord Chief Justice Dallas, &c.—A policy opened at Lloyds, giving 40 guineas premium, and the Under-writer to pay 100l. if the Consols be done at 85 before 31st of December next.—Vessel seized from Calais by a searcher of Customs having 100 bottles of quicksilver under her ballast worth 3000l.—A very splendid ornament, describing the shield of Achilles, to hang over a side-board, of solid gold, and a plateau of the same precious metal, to be displayed, it is presumed, on an expected approaching event of great interest to the country.

[*Sunday Monitor, March, 24.*

Original Poetry.

IMPROMPTU.

On hearing MISS CHEESE sing at the Gentlemen's Concert, at Manchester, on Friday the 14th instant.

Cheshire's fam'd cheese, as I am told,
Is never good but when 'tis *old*.
But *Lancashire* now boasts a "CHEESE."
Which, though quite *New*, can't fail to please;
Which has a taste so rich and pure,
Tis fit for any Epicure.
Long may the country this rich product* boast,
And its mild "CHEESE" become a favorite *toast*

* Miss Cheese is a native of Manchester.

STANZAS.

WRITTEN DURING A MARINE EXCURSION.

See how beneath the Moon beam's smile
You little billow heaves it's breast;
And foames and sparkles for a while,
And murmuring there subsides to rest.

Thus Man, the sport of bliss and care,
Rises on time's eventful sea;
And having swelled a moment there,
Thus melts into eternity.

EPITAPHS.

ON HENRY ADDLEHEAD, M. D. OB. 1821.

Here lies a Doctor, known among the great;
Like other Doctors famed for fees and slaughter:
Using Sangrado's practice in the State,
He let us blood and kept us in hot water.

ANOTHER ON THE SAME.

They say at forty every man
Is either fool or else physician;
Both was this worthy Gentleman,
And thought himself a politician.

ON MR. BRAG, OR BRAY, WHO APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN A FRIEND OF THE ABOVE.

Here lies the Doctor's choice delight,
His excellent specific;
Duly administer'd at night
A certain soporific.

ON NICHOLAS VANSUET, ESQ. OC. 1814.

How Van wants grace who never wanted wit,
Says Pope; but we, beholding Van in place,
Cry, thinking him for singing psalms more fit,
How Van wants wit who never wanted *grace*,

ANOTHER.

Here *lies* our Nic; well—I don't care—
'Tis what he often did elsewhere.

Varieties.

AGRICULTURAL PUN.

A farmer in the neighbourhood of Doncaster was lately met by his landlord, who accosted him thus:—"John, I intend to raise your rent:" to which John replied, "Sir, I'm very much obliged to you, for I cannot *raise* it myself."

DR. RADCLIFFE.

When Dr. Radcliffe, who was in great medical practice in London, about the beginning of the last century, was set in at the bottle, it was a difficult thing to get him away from it, even to attend the greatest patients. A person came to him one evening at the tavern and requested the doctor to hasten speedily to his wife. Radcliffe promised to attend her as soon the bottle was out, but no entreaties could prevail with him to go sooner. The husband, being a powerful athletic man, without any ceremony took the doctor upon his back, and carried him off, to the no small entertainment of the spectators. When he had set the doctor on his legs, at the same time making an apology for his rudeness, Radcliffe exclaimed with an oath, "Now you dog, I'll be revenged of you by curing your wife," and he was as good as his word.

King William, on his return from Holland, found himself very much out of order, and sent for Dr. Radcliffe. After the usual questions put by the physician to his royal patient, the king, showing his swelled ancles, while the rest of his body was emaciated, said "Doctor, what do you think of these?", "Why, truly," replied Radcliffe, bluntly, "I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms"—This freedom gave so much offence to the king that he would never suffer Radcliffe to come into his presence afterwards though he continued to follow his prescriptions till within a few days of his death, which happened about the time the doctor had predicted.

One of Radcliffe's contemporaries was a noted quack, named Dr. John Case, who united the two professions of a physician and an astrologer. He took the house wherein the famous William Lilly had resided, and over his door he placed the following distich, by which he earned more money than Dryden did by all his works:—

"Within this place
"Lives Doctor Case."

Upon his pill-boxes he had these very curious lines:—

"Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence—
"Enough in any man's own con-sci-ence."

A NOVEL PLEA.

A French Paper gives an account of a felon who pleaded in his defence, that having been born at the commencement of the Revolution, he had imbibed all its pernicious principles, and had never been able to discriminate between good and evil. The Court disregarded this ingenious plea: the man was convicted, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment.—We are surprised at the neglect of a plea, founded upon so much sound Ultra reasoning. We dare say this pleasant personage read English fluently, and among other things—the *quarterly Review*

ENGLISH FOGS.

The fogs of England have been at all times the complaint of foreigners. Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, when some one who was going to Spain waited on him to know if he had any commands, replied, "Only my compliments to the sun, whom I have not seen since I came to England."—Carraccioli, the Neapolitan Minister here, a man of a good deal of conversation and wit, used to say, that the only *ripe fruit* he had seen in England were *roasted apples*; and in a conversation with George 11. he took the liberty of prefering the *moon* of Naples to the *sun* of England.

ADVENTURES OF A COUNTRY CONSTABLE IN LONDON.

A warrant of bastardy having been granted to the overseers of a parish about one hundred miles from London, against a young man who had abscouded, the gentlemen of the parish deputed an individual, whom they considered to be the *sharpest* of their constables, to proceed to London in order to execute it, and for this purpose £20, was granted him to pay his expenses. This the vigilant officer concealed snugly in his pocket-book, together with his warrant, and putting it in his breast pocket, he arrived in London on Tuesday week, for the first time in his life. On his arrival, above all places, he sought Charles-street, Drury-lane, to take up his quartersin, having heard that the object of his mission was a resident in that direction. He went into the Coach and Horses, and there sat down with some *gentlemen*, who with all the dexterity of versed thieves, contrived to cut out the pocket-book from his coat, unknown to him, whilst he was intent in conversation. He at length discovered his loss, and immediately quitted the place in search of a man whom he suspected; he having left the house. He thoughtlessly left his great coat behind him, and that was also taken during his absence. The enraged officer instantly proceeded to Queen's square office in order to ascertain whether they could grant him a fresh warrant to apprehend the man he had come after, that likewise being stolen. He was refused a warrant, and advised to go back to his own parish for one, which he was compelled to do.

A HINT FOR THE LADIES.

In the course of the published evidence before the committee of the House of Lordds on the *Silk Trade*, the following question and answer occur:—"Do many French goods find their way into this country?" "Yes: but I do not consider that an evil. There is a disposition in many to wear any thing that comes from France; and we have frequently found that a few silks thus introduced, however improperly, have been copied immediately; and where there has been one French garment worn, there have been a thousand sold as French from the very patterns, thus copied. It is no uncommon thing for a manufacturer to copy a pattern immediately, and send it down to Brighton, and by means of fish-women and smugglers the silks are sold for French at a higher price than they would have given for them in London."

SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

In the *Constitutionnel*, (French paper) of the 1st ultimo, there is the following advertisement:—"Would you wish instruction in dancing? M. Delamaine, rue de la Lune, No. 16, and Boulevard bonne nouvelle, No. 15, will give excellent. His daughter also gives lessons on the piano-forte and harp, and in solfage. *She is very handsome, which is another inducement.*"

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

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27th Calcutta Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING;

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1822.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

30	35	57	58	61	69	7^4
93	98	101	112	119	138	13^9
148	167	171	201	224	225	23^2
252	307	314	327	337	342	34^7
388	397	399	418	425	439	44^4
451	455	456	471	489	492	50^5
521	530	535	538	539	555	55^9
564	587	602	611	619	623	63^4
637	643	646	681	682	692	70^5
717	731	737	745	747	751	76^7
772	786	797	807	809	812	83^6
877	903	913	615	942	947	96^3
967						
1008	1015	1016	1027	1033	1050	1051
1065	1082	1095	1096	1108	1124	1157
1172	1182	1190	1197	1226	1243	1247
1250	1289	1292	1345	1352	1372	1376
1383	1392	1409	1431	1449	1458	1467
1469	1476	1480	1557	1569	1591	1597
1606	1617	1621	1646	1658	1669	1674
1677	1682	1688	1697	1729	1740	1762
1765	1770	1784	1817	1844	1854	1855
1856	1861	1923	1935	1945	1950	1961
1962	1990					
2005	2016	2017	2018	2027	2029	2033
2061	2071	2073	2075	2076	2095	2096
2101	2103	2108	2112	2117	2122	2132
2134	2156	2157	2160	2162	2173	2189
2190	2195	2196	2219	2234	2241	2242
2246	2248	2251	2258	2259	2260	2262
2275	2279	2280	2281	2306	2307	2342
2364	2372	2375	2389	2416	2417	2422
2454	2466	2471	2476	2486	2501	2510
2542	2553	2572	2573	2579	2600	2603
2604	2619	2620	2621	2644	2678	2684
2692	2704	2709	2710	2746	2751	2755
2760	2764	2776	2782	2796	2798	2802
2852	2854	2881	2886	2899	2902	2914
2928	2935	2943	2945	2950	2959	2974
2975	2998					
3014	3020	3024	3048	3049	3050	3059
3068	3080	3098	3099	3103	3129	3130
3146	3152	3167	3178	3183	3193	3211
3214	3222	3230	3236	3241	3243	3246
3260	3270	3281	3291	3302	3304	3307
3308	3310	3315	3316	3326	3330	3333
3339	3348	3350	3368	3371	3384	3392
3404	3414	3421	3444	3452	3457	3479
3484	3486	3487	3490	3507	3511	3515
3516	3518	3527	3536	3563	3569	3578
3589	8601	3628	3643	3664	3677	3682
3699	3703	3707	3726	3747	3748	3751
3757	3759	3776	3790	3809	3817	3826
3828	3833	3834	3841	3848	3850	3862
3874	3889	3896	3898	3900	3913	3921
3925	3928	3935	3974	3976	3977	3981
3982	3988	3999				
4000	4001	4006	4012	4016	4038	4039
4046	4048	4071	4078	4085	4092	4101
4113	4119	4120	4121	4143	4148	4156
4158	4163	4193	4195	4202	4207	4215
4226	4251	4286	4287	4302	4303	4310
4330	4354	4358	4369	4372	4376	4404
415	4431	4447	4457	4461	4472	4508
4531	4534	4535	4541	4551	4564	4580
4582	4596	4602	4605	4615	4634	4639
4647	4658	4664	4673	4697	4699	4706
4708	4710	4715	4729	4736	4741	4751
4761	4767	4769	4784	4806	4809	4811
4818	4836	4842	4863	4870	4872	4877
4879	4882	4883	4893	4898	4902	4909
4921	4923	4938	4943	4946	4954	4962
4964	4965	4966	4980			
5003	5004	5005	5008	5029	5034	5041
5042	5053	5076	5082	5095	5097	5102
5104	5106	5113	5115	5128	5130	5146
5153	5163	5168	5182	5184	5186	5190
5211	5224	5227	5229	5230	5233	5234
5239	5248	5257	5271	5277	5288	5315
5325	5336	5339	5350	5353	5355	5386
5388	5392	5393	5397	5416	5420	5433
5449	5460	5464	5473	5482	5490	5504
5508	5527	5534	5574	5575	5592	5595
5605	5609	5611	5617	5651	5653	5661
5665	5669	5691	5698	5699	5717	5742
5745	5746	5751	5756	5773	5784	5785
5812	5827	5845	5869	5870	5876	5884
5887	5888	5889	5890	5894	5907	5912
5918	5958	5962	5971	5974		

SECOND

DAY'S DRAWING; Tuesddy, July 2, 1822.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

1048	1706	3803	4744	3393	537	3852
1704	2708	919	3652	263	4885	4379
213	2318	4567	3798	321	4283	4698
1493	261	1988	1144	1079	1093	3209
1233	4450	2919	257	1983	4197	2806
2721	5515	1307	3779	1470	5906	5813
449	1022	3249	1068	879	2347	2696
1613	2890	1373	5749	4130	1264	771
5859	5943	1384	2433	3873	3165	5508
746	3594	205	2888	4654	4171	5825
1777	2906	520	1824	5330	5152	4623
1429	2025	1244	4360	1061	4399	5016
150	4327	84	23	2020	5360	5318
4480	2794	1170	5191	3011	3074	3172
3722	3238	4128	2512	1656	435	501
5686	3051	5914	3123	1220	1325	1485
2642	5747	1553	4616	2611	5586	1268
184	847	3256	5960	2237	409	5216
893	5999	3616	973	3277	2712	2395
5546	1581	1870	346	3269	2632	2386
4389	5246	2738	3108	1256	1908	104
1447	1726	1886	168	872	1867	4278
412	4512	870	1618	5826	1427	959
776	3215	2043	3445	2320	1205	4967
3773	1238	4622	4052	4491	524	3820
3912	1561	384	1708	3691	1714	1054
4321	1031	3990	1818	325	1909	4258
3429	1335	159	1716	2377	519	3174
4651	2679	1812	445	2559	4800	5422
4342	5045	1004	3008	2844	1047	5644
2285	3413	1837	5	2116	1843	2270
4056	2503	3735	358	2447	2714	2238
2052	2797	5597	5065	2295	1869	3362
3216	855	268	78	2835	4238	5670
3407	1874	4367	3058	3173	5189	344
3700	2521	2119	3593	1693	2734	259
2587	2470	4553	4181	3568	3772	4165
1200	3871	4298	4014	5302	2550	1277
1830	5033	4042	496	2926	1737	2125
4629	2659	270	4868	4810	4233	4093
3324	662	1208	5172	3221	5949	3686
3268	189	2137	699	3087	166	4178
2667	1836	3376	1349	131	5553	3085
2384	452	2885	2430	1129	674	5231
3403	4243	3675	4933	5326	5398	5046
3128	5447	3525	3770	3884	4660	1115
5384	5540	5893	113	2114	5579	5791
3544	2082	2118	2137	4528	1746	625
4108	969	3306	2934	684	3793	5292
3824	4731	1211	5564	1791	4274	2453
5806	401	1822	3225	2800	1378	2064
1131	4194	3322	5793	1541	4176	2488
1892	1368	4239	3508	5414	2534	176
4228	3278	2278	3506	3366	2491	5532
1290	3552	4903	4586	5772	482	4312
2121	1755	1525	1105	4313	4003	5909
4601	1474	1850	50	3780	3344	2445
1479	940	4408	5725	2139	905	1508
2023	5664	828	4848	5604	3032	1339
2221	5198	1094	1477	108	387	4690
750	2205	2463	502	577	770	3758
1580	5720	2859	5599	3922	5573	4576
3387	2475	3565	4013	434	4275	4293
5613	3470	2693	2909	4888	5754	3595
1574	4571	97	3662	5640	5058	978
7775	4722	4150	1189	621	2429	5913
4036	1299	2686	2084	1432	1863	1944
4790	5485	49	2439	575	350	1864
4798	5539	2648	2442	5841	1464	3005
21	4663	1014	3117	5483	2	5190
2228	432	4504	3564	5723	5688	3504
136	355	3293	5494	5730	4830	3398
622	3145	5517	4355	3540	3065	326
4169	2637	1722	2920	2743	1270	1957
1400	453	1167	1942	1347	652	5017
2325	4749	4770	4718	3361	5194	526
423	262	2292	2085	389	5944	479
1530	2469	2523	993	4972	1416	1295
3680	3908	2428	4168	5732	552	1212
1025	4519	1055	2792	4752	792	719
5116	4102	1701	2727	2833	4994	1550
5922	4476	627	4666	4742	4395	5487
2350	5401	5600	3405	2337	571	4467
1434	3338	1893	3417	5983	4206	700
703	5915	978	8318	2625	1748	170
2065	1702	542.				

J. TROTTER,
Superintendent,

CALLCUTTA; July 2, 1822.

The Third day's Drawing will take place on the 25th Instant.

MADRAS.

The Lottery commenced drawing yesterday, with the following large Prizes.

No. 1197 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 3450 a Prize of 8,000 Rupees.
No. 3186 a Prize of 4,000 Rupees.
Nos. 3011 3318 Prizes of 2,000 Rs. each.
Nos. 748 3108 3816 Prizes of 1,000 Rs. each.

Nos. 260 1384 2280 3115 3637 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos.	11	13	51	191	841	844
963	1098	1205	1551	1821	2026	2256
2652	2895	3774	3938	4151	4372	4841

Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Nos.	35	50	97	426	590	853
1014	1055	1073	1084	2350	2703	2966
3325	3442	3707	3856	4081	4400	4965

Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

Nos.	8	24	83	136	329	361
407	417	772	997	1124	1135	1258
1585	1862	1870	2107	2142	2405	2543
2594	2632	2749	2801	2891	3008	3040
3084	3150	3163	3180	3579	3684	3772
3789	3958	4023	4377	4393	4395	4459
4486	4500	4881	4613	4620	4638	4712

4934 Prizes of 50 Rupees each.

Govt. Gaz. July 9.

GAZETTE PRESS.